

Money-making Chances in the Philippines. The Chilian Earthquake and the Gulf-coast Storm.

No. 2667

OCTOBER 18, 1906

PRICE 10 CENTS

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY



THE POWERFUL MACHINES WHICH WILL DIG THE PANAMA CANAL.

ONE OF THE PONDEROUS STEAM-SHOVELS, LIKE THOSE USED ON THE ISTHMUS, WHICH ARE MAKING THE IMMENSE EXCAVATION FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S NEW TERMINAL IN NEW YORK.—*Drawn by J. D. Gleason.*



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIII. No. 2667

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 225 FOURTH AVE.  
CABLE ADDRESS, "JUDGARE." TEL. 2214 GRAMERCY.

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Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE  
1136-7 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

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Ten Cents per Copy. Foreign Countries in  
Postal Union, \$5.50.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

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Thursday, October 18, 1906

## A Warning to Republicans.

THERE IS AN especial need for intelligent organization by the Republicans in 1906. The sweeping victory of 1904, under Roosevelt's direct leadership, has made them overconfident. Under Roosevelt's leadership, too, in the recent session of Congress they enacted more legislation of supreme value to the country than was passed in any previous session since the Civil War, and they are likely to think that this will give them the victory this year, whether they make any systematic effort to win or not.

This mood has perils. It defeated the Republicans in 1892. The whole machinery of their party—the national committee, the State committees of many commonwealths, and the county and ward groups of many communities in all parts of the country—was badly directed in that year. The Republicans had made a good record under Harrison. There was prosperity all over the country. But what the Republican spellbinders called "apathy" met them in every State. If intelligent precautions had been taken to marshal the entire party vote, Harrison, and not Cleveland, would have carried the country in 1892. The same thing has hit the Republicans in several congressional campaigns.

Thirteen Republican members of the present House of Representatives were elected by pluralities of less than 1,000 in 1904. Twenty-six Republicans had margins of less than 2,000. A lead of less than 2,000 for a Republican Congressman in a boom year like 1904 is a dangerously small margin to work on for an off year like 1906. Unless the Republican organization, from the national committee down to the precinct groups, is especially active and vigilant, many of these seats will be lost to the Republicans this year.

The difficulties among the Republicans in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other States suggest a danger which the national and local leaders of the party should endeavor to meet. We saw how the introduction of extraneous issues into the Maine contest cut the Republican lead on September 11 to low figures. All that peril would have averted if the Republican party in that State had intelligently directed.

One fact that the fight is practically between Roosevelt and Bryan this year—for Bryan will be the Democratic candidate two years hence, and the Republicans must put up Roosevelt or some man of the Roosevelt stamp to defeat him—should be kept before the mind of every Republican voter in this campaign. Unless the Republicans carry Congress by an adequate majority in 1906 they may lose the presidency in 1908.

## Roosevelt's Influence in New York.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S superiority as a politician over many of his predecessors was strikingly shown in the selection of Charles E. Hughes for Governor. His hand was not seen by the public, but it was exerted just the same, and it was effective. Every aspirant left the track, and Mr. Hughes, who was not seeking the candidacy at all, received the unanimous nomination. President Grant interfered on behalf of Conkling in the fight between that chieftain and Fenton, in New York. President Hayes went against Conkling in New York, and removed Conkling's friend Arthur from the collectorship. President Arthur committed a still worse blunder in virtually forcing his Secretary of the Treasury, Charles J. Folger, on the New York convention of 1882 as the candidate for Governor. In each case the President was injured.

By espousing Conkling's cause in the factional

wrangle with Fenton, Grant injured his own administration and did not help Conkling. It was supposed at the time that Hayes was working in the interest of his Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, when he hit Conkling, through Arthur. In the convention shortly afterward, however, Sherman had the New York influence strongly against him, and his chances for getting the presidential candidacy were defeated, then and later. When Arthur put up Folger he turned the Blaine element of the party in the State against the ticket, and gave Cleveland that 193,000 plurality which made him the presidential nominee in 1884, and the Republican factional fight in New York gave him the election.

President Roosevelt makes no such mistakes. He has exerted more influence in New York politics than Grant, Hayes, or Arthur wielded, but he has done it with a tact which has strengthened his party instead of weakening it. Incidentally, too, he has strengthened the party all over the country. Charles E. Hughes's nomination has received the plaudits of all the Republicans and most of the fair-minded Democrats in every State. It will help the party in the congressional and State elections all over the country in 1906. It will create affiliations in New York which will win many thousands of votes for the Republican ticket in 1908.

Those who think that President Roosevelt is only a plain, blunt man are astray. His instincts are not only usually right, but his judgment is generally sound. He has accomplished more than any other President since Lincoln. He is the most skillful political leader who has ever sat in the presidential chair.

## A Striking Contrast.

NOT EVEN in 1804, when the conservative and level-headed Morgan Lewis was pitted against the fire-brand Aaron Burr for Governor, was there such a striking contrast in the character and the aims of New York State's candidates for that office as are presented in the canvass of 1906. Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, stands for order, balance, honesty, progress. Nothing could be clearer, more clean-cut, and wholesome than his speech of acceptance. William R. Hearst, the candidate of the Independence League and of the Democratic party, typifies, in his person and in his teachings, mob rule, corruption, reaction, and social dislocation.

Like the elder Walpole, Mr. Hearst believes that every man has his price. On that doctrine he has acted ever since he entered politics. His Democratic enemies charge him with buying the leaders of Tammany and local Democratic politicians in other parts of the State. By the use of money he founded the Independence League, which gave him the nomination for Governor in the first place. Through the club which that candidacy placed in his hands, and by the dexterous use of money at strategic points in the Democratic line, he coerced or bought the favor of the politicians who controlled the Buffalo convention, and thus obtained the Democratic indorsement.

When Seymour, in 1862, defeated General James S. Wadsworth—the Wadsworth who was killed a year and a half later at the head of his division in the battle of the Wilderness—for Governor, the loyal people of New York and the rest of the North believed that the Union cause had suffered a reverse thereby. "Wadsworth's defeat," said Lincoln, "is a victory for the rebels." But Seymour was curbed against any offensive display of copperheadism by a Republican senate, by an assembly in which the Republicans were tied with the Democrats, and by the preponderance of the Union sentiment throughout the State, which was aroused into especial activity by the peril which Seymour's victory brought.

But Hearst in the Governor's chair would be a far more dangerous man than Seymour could have been even if he had had a Legislature and an entire State government to do his bidding. If Hearst is elected he will carry the Legislature with him. Under the changes, constitutional and statutory, which have come in the laws of New York in recent times, the Governor of this State has far greater powers for mischief now than he had a third of a century ago. For Hamilton's work in helping to arouse New York in 1804 to the peril which it would invoke if it elected Burr to be Governor, that arch conspirator challenged Hamilton, and killed him at Weehawken. While Hearst is not a man of blood and iron, he is in control of resources, financial, social, and political, which make him an immeasurably greater menace to the State than Burr ever could have been.

"Having to choose between rottenness and riot" [the "rottenness" being in Cockran's own section of the democracy of the State of New York and the "riot" in Hearst's], "I choose the riot." These were Bourke Cockran's words in the Buffalo convention when he and the rest of Tammany surrendered to Hearst. The "riot" which Cockran applied to the element to which he threw up his hands deserves a more comprehensive designation. Hearstism is not merely riot, it is revolution. The masses of the voters of the State of New York are not restricted in their choice to the narrow bounds which fence in Tammany and the reckless and disreputable elements of the Democratic party. The decent ingredient of the voters of New York, which comprise an overwhelming majority of the people of the State, Democrats as well as Republicans, will support the sane, public-spirited, and patriotic statesman, Charles E. Hughes.

## The Plain Truth.

IT IS a significant fact that since the retirement of David B. Hill from the public life, the Democratic party in New York State has gone to pieces. Successive attempts have been made by the reformers to patch it up, attempts of which the recent conference at Albany, dominated by Mr. Jerome, is the latest manifestation. A strong opposition is a good thing for the party in power, but New York State Republicans are beginning to wonder if any Democratic leader will be able to organize it out of the scattered remnants and save it from the vandalism of the Hearsts. Jerome's effort was an utter failure.

BRYAN IS not having things all his own way. The Democrats of Maine insist that they would have carried the State by 20,000 if Bryan had kept to himself his absurd plan for governmental ownership of railroads. The railroad employes of Maine unitedly turned out against Bryan when they heard of this plank in his platform. This made a difference of at least 4,000 Democratic votes in the State. On top of this comes a report from Knoxville, Tenn., that the Democrats of the second Tennessee congressional district refused to indorse Bryan and his railroad platform, and Ohio Democrats ask Bryan to keep out of that State this fall. There are many evidences that the Bryan boom burst as soon as it was born.

IT IS said that, notwithstanding the defeat they sustained in the canvass against Congressman Littlefield in Maine, the Gompertes among the labor leaders are determined to renew the fight in "Uncle Joe" Cannon's district in Illinois. They are determined to defeat Cannon if they can. Of course it will be a hopeless task, because Cannon is regarded as a straightforward, sturdy, honest representative of the people. He has been fair alike in his treatment of capital and labor, except in one single instance, namely, in his opposition to a bill to put American shipping on the same favored plane as the shipping of other and competing countries. The opposition of Cannon to every measure to protect the American shipping industry is the only opposition he has shown to the policy of the Republican party for the protection of the working masses.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is not to speak in the New York campaign. It is not necessary that he should. He has already spoken. The Republican State platform is a Roosevelt platform, and the issues will be fought out on that line. The President may keep out of the State, but he cannot keep out of the campaign. The talk of fighting the battle this fall in New York purely on local issues is idle. National issues are involved in the congressional elections in every district, and Hearst is himself a national issue. The candidate of the Republican party, Mr. Hughes, for Governor represents the Roosevelt idea of fitness and capacity, of sturdy independence and unquestioned honesty. So do the rest of the ticket. No Democratic or independent votes will be lost, therefore, by making the fight in this State on the broadest lines, on the Roosevelt platform so heartily and unanimously adopted by the convention.

THE DEMOCRATS of New York, in their wordy State platform, denounce "Republican high protection." This is a new expression coined for the occasion. The policy of protection, favored by the Republican party, has been so generally and widely accepted, and its munificent results have been so obvious, that even the Democratic party in New York dare not attack it. Hence the use of the words "high protection." The New York Democracy favors protection of its own kind. Formerly, it favored tariff for revenue only, and denounced all kinds of protection as a fraud upon the people. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the change in public sentiment among the masses on this occasion than the sudden shift in the attitude of the New York Democracy. Protection has come to stay, as the definite and fixed policy of the people, until changing conditions render it no longer necessary, and that is a long time ahead. When the time comes the revision will be intrusted, as the Republican State platform says, to the friends and not the enemies of protection.

A TIMELY illustration of the tremendous and effective power which may be wielded by the churches when they unite is afforded by the closing of the gambling dens at Saratoga, a result brought about by the action of the church federation of Saratoga County. Thus a condition which has been a notorious scandal and disgrace to the State for years, which has hitherto successfully defied all efforts at reform, and had come to be regarded as practically hopeless, has been effectively remedied by the joint action of the churches. What has been done at Saratoga can be done elsewhere in a similar way. The case is also an excellent example of the practical usefulness of church federations, local, State, and national, and a good reason why the federation movement should receive the cordial support of all good citizens. Many public evils other than gambling come within the scope of church federation activities, and no organizations existing in the country, of any name or nature, have the equipment, the power, and the special advantages for effective service such as these federations possess. We have the time is not far distant when the churches throughout the entire country will be brought into the federation movement. A more promising work than this for the good of the world has not appeared among the religious activities of modern times.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMERICAN intervention in Cuba having become inevitable, it was extremely fortunate for the



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.  
Our genial Secretary of War, who made American intervention very acceptable to the Cubans.—H. right.

Cubans themselves and for the United States that the management of the matter was intrusted to so competent a statesman as Secretary of War Taft. Mr. Taft was particularly well qualified to discharge the delicate duty placed upon him first as intervener and later as provisional governor of the island. He has had much experience in dealing with Spanish-speaking people, and his personal

qualities command confidence and respect. His course in Cuba was eminently satisfactory to the vast majority of the inhabitants. He took care not to wound anybody's sensibilities, and by his manifest fairness, love of justice, and kindness he won all hearts in the little republic. Both by action and speech he convinced the Cubans and the people of all other lands of the perfect rectitude of our government's intentions. His attitude toward President Palma and the latter's administration was absolutely correct, and it was not his fault that the warring factions were not harmonized. Whatever may be the final outcome of the trouble in Cuba, Secretary Taft has gained added distinction as a diplomatist and administrator.

THE PROPOSED new universal language, Esperanto, may never prove a complete success, but its inventor, Dr. Zamenhof, is already reaping some of the glory of greatness. At the recent gathering in Geneva, Switzerland, of five hundred of his followers, the enthusiasm ran so high that every man present shook hands with the doctor and all the women kissed him.

POSITIVE predictions have lately been made of changes in the Cabinet at Washington to occur



HON. GEORGE VON L. MEYER.  
American ambassador to Russia, who may become a member of the Cabinet.—Chickering.

within the next few months, and several prominent men have been named as possible new advisers to the President. Among those whose chances of receiving a Cabinet appointment are the best is the Hon. George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, now the American ambassador at St. Petersburg. Indeed, it appears to be generally agreed that Mr. Meyer will certainly be chosen to one of the positions to be vacated by the present incumbents. Should this prove to be the case, the President will have added to his official family a man of character and ability who cannot fail to be helpful and creditable to

the administration. Mr. Meyer as American minister to Italy displayed the qualities of a diplomat of the first rank, and during his stay in Russia he has built up a still greater reputation for energy and tact in the performance of his duties. Few representatives abroad of our government could have transacted with equal success the business of the legation amid the recent disturbances in the Czar's empire. Mr. Meyer is a wealthy and cultured gentleman, with a host of friends to rejoice over any advancement that he may achieve.

SUCH POWER resides in the head of that mysterious Roman Catholic order, the Society of Jesus, the members of which are commonly known as Jesuits, that he is called the Black Pope. The death of Father Martin, the general of the society, rendered necessary the recent meeting of the congregation, or electoral college, of the organization, at which Father Francis Xavier Wernz was chosen his successor. The new general is a German, the rector of the Gregorian University, and a man of great learning. His election has been thought by some observers of Roman Catholic politics to be part of a plan for the Germanization of the church in France, in retaliation for the hostile attitude of the government, but this seems fanciful. General Wernz, subject to the Pope and the constitutions and general assemblies of the society, has supreme power over its 13,000 members, who live under an almost military discipline. They are popu-

larly supposed to wield great political influence, but the most apparent of their activities is the conduct of schools, colleges, and missions in all quarters of the



FRANCIS XAVIER WERNZ,  
The newly-elected Black Pope, or General of the Society of Jesus.

world; for, since the foundation of the society, it has been famous for the learning and devotion of its members.

ONE OF THE three surviving widows of soldiers who fought in the War of 1812 is Mrs. Mary Clarke, of Newburg, Ind. Recently she celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday, and she hopes to live to be one hundred years old. She is probably the most remarkable woman in that section of the Hoosier State, and she is known far and wide as "the prophet of one hundred years," as she is a forecaster. She can tell twenty-four hours ahead of time of an approaching storm or sudden change, and her ability to do this causes her to be known all over Indiana. She was born in Tennessee, and settled in Indiana with her husband in 1882. He was sixteen years old when the War of 1812 began, and he fought at the battle of New Orleans under General Jackson, and was also in several minor battles. Mrs. Clarke likes to talk of the old times, and she frequently tells her friends about the plank bridge across the Ohio River, and how it gave way when the river was high and drowned several people. She also remembers the hardships experienced by the Westerners immediately after the War of



MRS. MARY CLARKE,  
The remarkable ninety-nine-year-old widow of a soldier of 1812.  
Katterjohn.

1812. She attributes her longevity to the fact that she never used tobacco nor intoxicants. She has several great and great-grandchildren living, but all of her own children are dead. She lives with her grandson, who is fifty-one years of age.

CONSIDERABLE interest is manifested this year in the campaign which the Republicans of Texas are

waging for the governorship. Despite the fact that in 1904 the Democrats outnumbered the Republicans three to one, the Republican nomination this year was eagerly sought, and after a protracted contest in the courts Edward H. R. Green obtained an order placing his name on the official ballot as candidate of what is known as the reorganized Republican party. Having obtained this moral victory, he declined the nomination and, at his suggestion, the name of Dr. A. W. Acheson, formerly of New York, was substituted. Mr. Green is president of the Texas Midland Railroad. He has been prominent in the politics of his State for some years, adding to his prestige as one of the leading business men of Texas the advantage of a popular and attractive personality. He is a son of Mrs. Hetty Green, America's richest woman.



EDWARD H. R. GREEN,  
Who declined the "reorganized" Republican nomination for Governor of Texas in favor of Dr. A. W. Acheson.

THE HEAD of the Mohammedan religion in India, the Aga Khan, is a man well qualified to conduct the affairs of Islam in a country of warring sects, as this story testifies: During the recent famine in the Bombay Presidency he built a great orphanage and announced that destitute children, whether Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, or Christians, would be welcomed, cared for, and educated therein; no Mohammedans, however, would be received. This announcement caused great surprise until it was learned that the orphans thus cared for were converted to Islam willy-nilly, it being assumed that the Prophet would look out for the souls of the little Mohammedans who were not admitted.

THE SELECTION of the Hon. Charles E. Magoon as provisional Governor of Cuba, in succession to

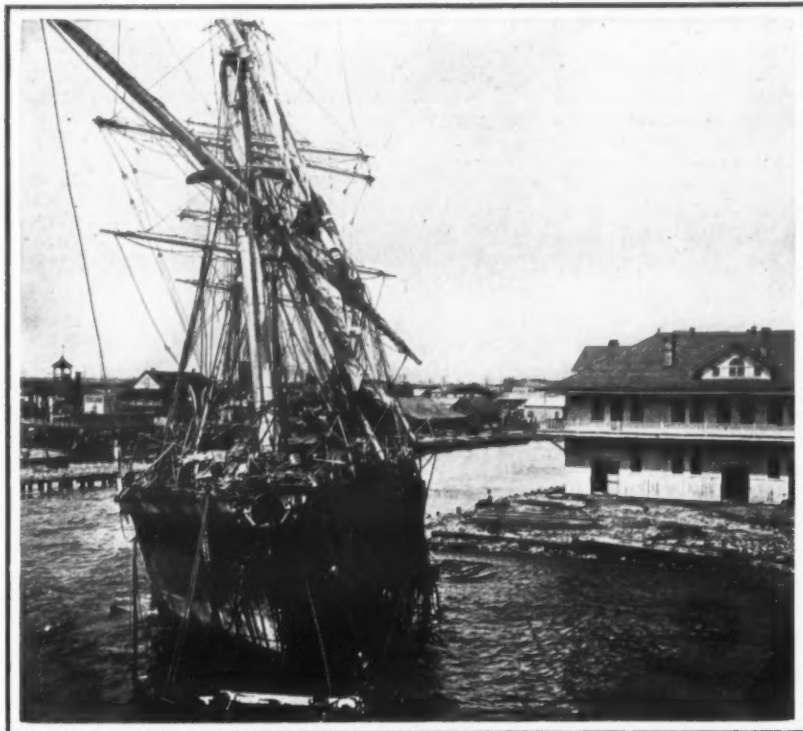
Secretary, Taft insures a continuance of wise and efficient *ad-interim* government for the island. Mr. Magoon is well qualified for the post by natural ability and by much experience in dealing with the questions that are likely to arise during his administration of Cuban affairs. While Mr. Root was Secretary of War, Mr. Magoon was one of his ablest assistants and became an authority on insular matters, while for the past year he has been Governor of the Panama Canal zone, where he has come in contact with people of the same type as the Cubans, and has achieved a brilliant success as an administrator. His popularity among the Panamanians is so great that they are loath to have him leave them. But the good work he has done on the isthmus has marked him for promotion, and it is intended, as soon as his probably brief term in Cuba is ended, to transfer him to the Philippines, where it is expected he will speedily rise to the position of Governor-General. Officials of the stamp of Mr. Magoon are a distinct credit to the nation, and such alone enable it to widen its interests effectually and safely.



HON. CHARLES E. MAGOON,  
Chosen to succeed Secretary Taft as provisional Governor of Cuba.

MRS. MARY E. PARKER, of Honolulu, a Congregational foreign missionary when Hawaii was foreign territory, celebrated, some time ago, the centennial of her birth. She has been seventy-two years on mission ground, a continuous missionary career without parallel. Mrs. Parker and her husband, Rev. Benjamin W. Parker, went to the Sandwich Islands as missionaries in 1832. "Mother Parker," as she has long been called, was born at Branford, Conn., December 9th, 1805. The large company of friends who greeted her on this centennial day found her with eyesight somewhat impaired, but otherwise in the possession of her faculties. Letters and messages by cable reached her, not only from the islands, but from the States, overflowing with congratulations and words of highest esteem. On the following day (Sunday) both morning and evening services were held in two churches in special commemoration of this anniversary.





A MERE TOY OF THE STORM—THE NORWEGIAN SHIP "INQUID," LOADED WITH CEMENT FROM GERMANY, DRIVEN UP THE BEACH AT PENSACOLA, AND STANDING IN WATER ONLY THREE FEET DEEP.—Don McLellan.



MORE THAN FIFTY VESSELS WRECKED IN ONE SPOT—OCEAN-GOING TUG-BOATS AND MANY OTHER CRAFT CARRIED TWO BLOCKS FROM DEEP WATER HIGH UP ON A PROMINENT STREET IN PENSACOLA.—Don McLellan.



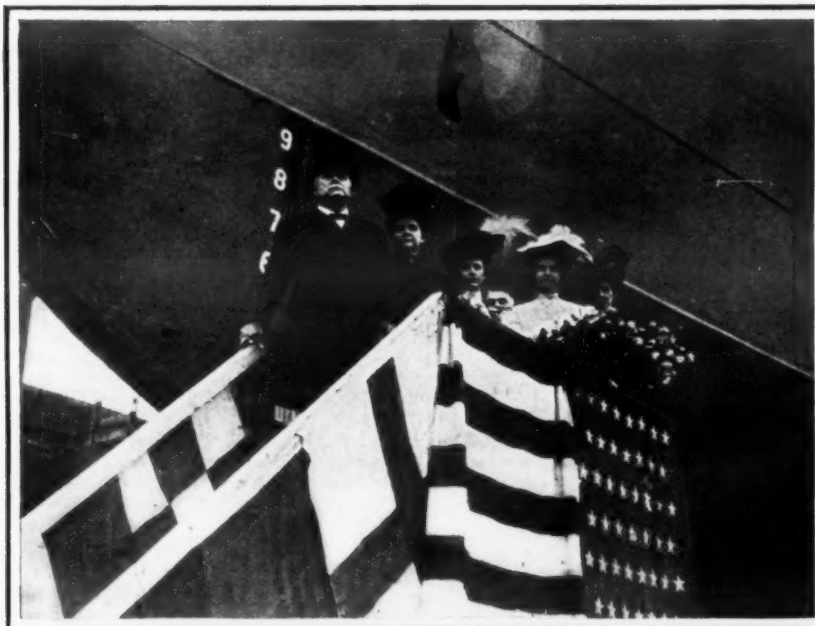
WRECK AND RUIN ON DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, THE DAY AFTER THE FURIOUS HURRICANE.  
J. M. Powder.



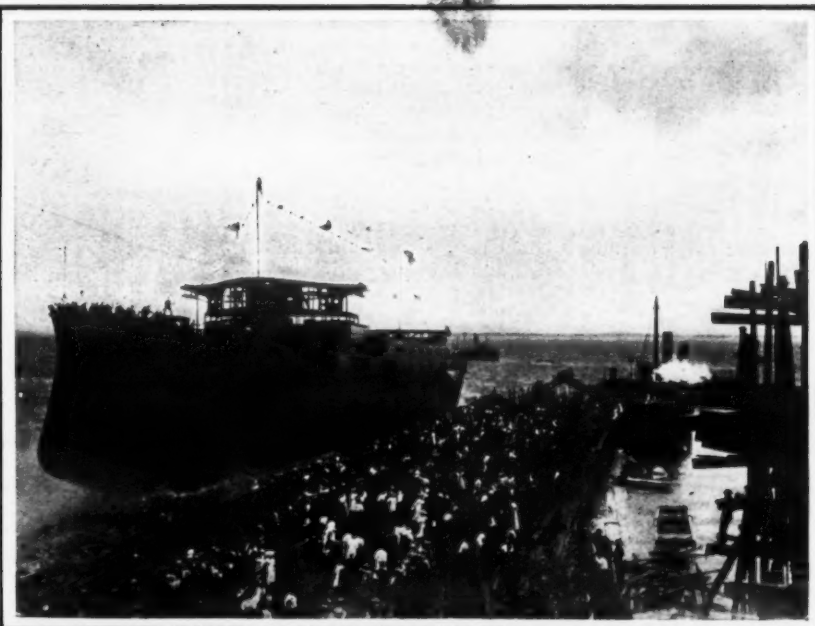
DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, INUNDATED BY WATER FORCED FROM THE BAY BY THE HIGH WIND.  
Johnson & Overby.

### DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE GREAT GULF-COAST STORM.

A LARGE FLEET OF VESSELS WRECKED AT PENSACOLA, AND A PROMINENT STREET IN MOBILE TURNED TEMPORARILY INTO A CANAL.



LAUNCHING PARTY UNDER THE BOW OF THE "NORTH CAROLINA."  
Left to right: Governor Robert Glenn, of North Carolina; Mrs. Glenn; Miss Lillian Thompson, maid-of-honor; Miss Rebekah Glenn, sponsor, and Mrs. A. H. Arrington, dame-of-honor.



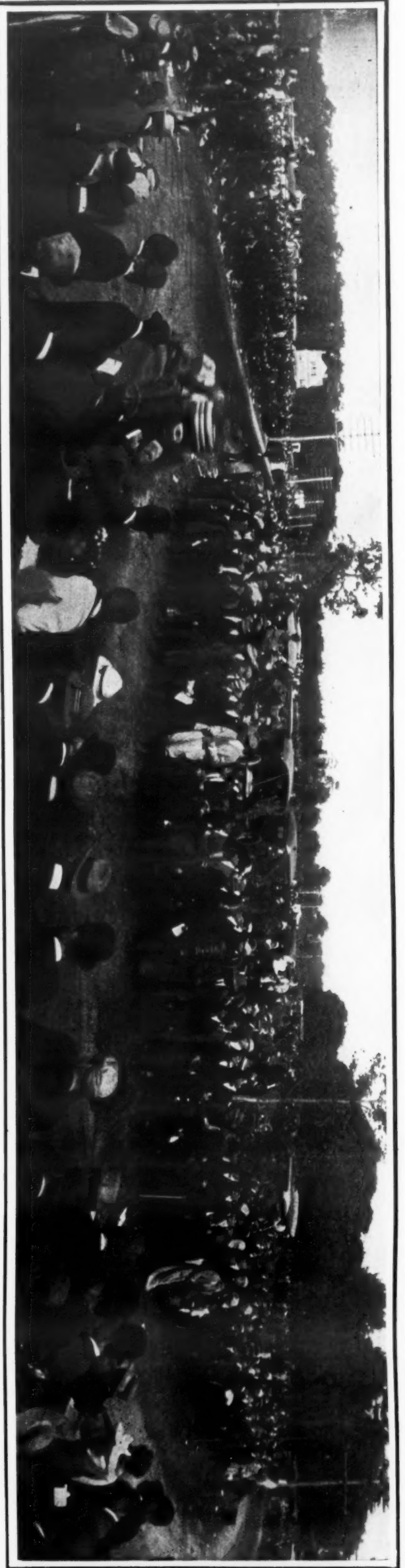
THE GREAT HULK OF "THE WAYS" AND SUCCESSFULLY FLOATED AMID THE CHEERS OF TEN THOUSAND PATRIOTIC SPECTATORS.

### A POWERFUL NEW VESSEL ADDED TO THE AMERICAN NAVY.

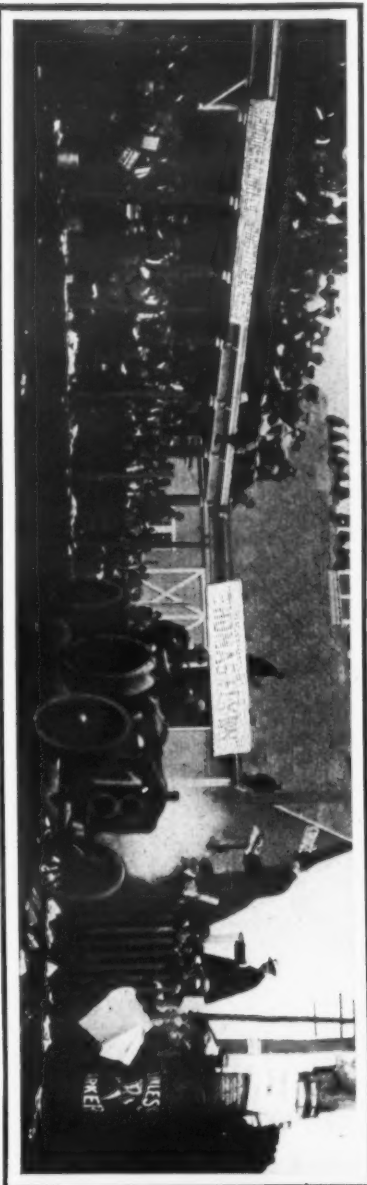
THE 16,000-TON ARMORED CRUISER "NORTH CAROLINA," BUILT AT A COST OF \$3,575,000, SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



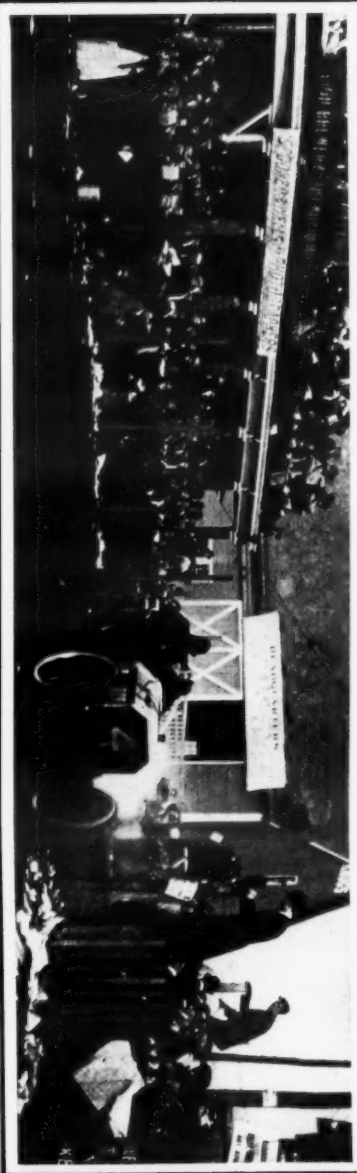
October 18, 1906



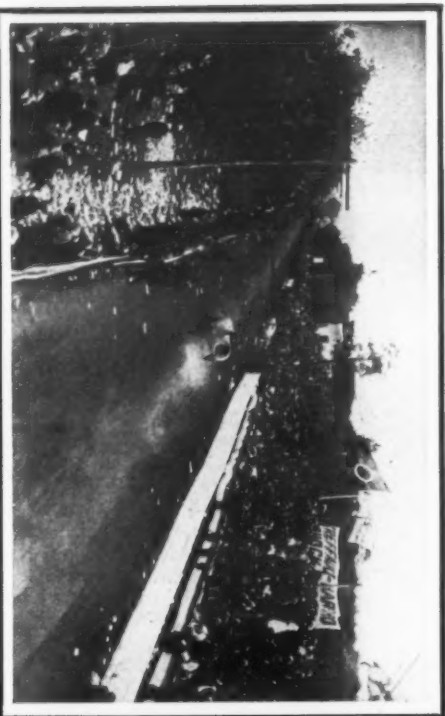
CROWDS AT THE "HAIRPIN TURN"—THE EXCITEMENT OF THE ONLOOKERS IS SHOWN BY THEIR PRESSING CLOSE TO THE GRAY STREAK, WHICH IS HEATH AND HIS PANHARD GOING SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR.—*Pictorial News Company.*



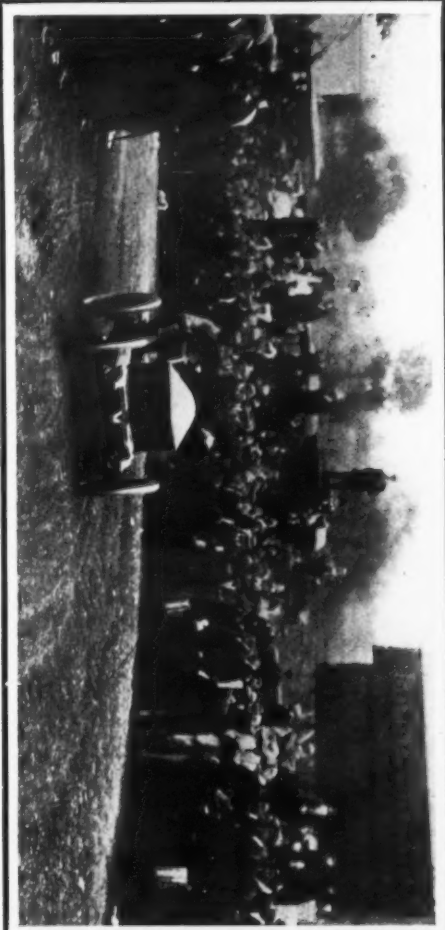
DUNAY'S DE DIETRICH MAKING A CLOSE TURN AT KROG'S CORNER, THE REAR WHEELS SKIDDING.—*H. G. Phillips.*



LANGLA, IN HIS PIAT, THROWING IN HIS POWER AFTER HAVING SHUT IT OFF FOR ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS CURVES.—*H. G. Phillips.*



PASSING BETWEEN THE LINES OF SPECTATORS AT THE GRAND STAND, WESTBURY, AT NINETY MILES AN HOUR.—*Pictorial News Company.*



THE VICTOR OF THE HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE—LOUIS WAGNER (DARRACQ) ROUNDED THE PERILOUS "HAIRPIN TURN."—*P. A. Jule.*



CAGNO, DRIVING A 120-HORSE-POWER ITALIA, DESCENDING THE MANHART HILL, KNOWN AS "THE DIP OF DEATH."—*A. E. Dunn.*

### AMERICA'S GREATEST AND MOST SENSATIONAL SPORTING EVENT.

EXCITING AND DANGEROUS FEATURES OF THE VANDERBILT-CUP RACE FOR AUTOMOBILES, RUN RECENTLY ON THE LONG ISLAND COURSE IN THE PRESENCE OF 250,000 SPECTATORS.—*See page 368.*



# Secretary Taft's Plea for Philippine Trade

By the Honorable William H. Taft, Secretary of War

WE DID NOT intend to get into the Philippines when we began the Spanish war. That shows the danger of a war. You never know where you are coming out. Well, we came out in Manila Bay. We are there now, and we are likely to remain there for some time to come. There were a number of men among the Filipinos who were not anxious to have us stay; but we felt that having been brought there by circumstances over which we had no control, having had the fortunes and the welfare of that people thrust upon us, it became our duty to look after them, to educate them, to build them up until they might stand alone as a government.

Now, we did that against the will of a number of them. We took in Porto Rico with the full consent of all her inhabitants, and we have brought Porto Rico into our country, so that she has our markets and we have hers. But it is suggested that we should not do the same thing to the Philippines because they did not come in willingly. Instead of that being a reason why we should not be generous to the Filipinos, instead of being a reason why we should not be just to them, it offers a stronger reason why we should do justice to them, when we say to them, "We have taken you against your will because we believe you are not ready for self-government." We are their guardians, and we owe to them every obligation to see not only that they have government on principles of freedom, but, inasmuch as freedom does not feed people, we are under obligations to see to it that we give them the benefit of all we can in building up their prosperity.

Some gentlemen representing three different interests to which I shall allude say with a great deal of force that they are entirely willing to have this nation generous and just to the Filipinos as a nation, provided that generosity and that charity, as they call it, are not given entirely out of their pockets. Well, I agree that that is a fair proposition, and that it constitutes a reason against the Philippine tariff bill, if the facts on which it is founded have any existence; for I should be most reluctant to advocate a policy which would destroy any flourishing industry to this country; but I hope to be able to show to you that the fear that any of the three industries to which I allude will suffer in any respect is entirely unfounded, and based upon a fear of remote contingencies that no industry of this country ought to ask the government to consider in following out an honorable policy.

Before coming to those particular questions, I should like to mention two other sets of people who are opposed to our opening the markets of this country to the Philippines, and the markets of the Philippines to this country. One class object on the ground that if we do that we shall bring the Filipinos so close to us that it will never be possible to separate them from us. Well, if it be true that the association becomes so beneficial to both parties that neither wishes the separation, why, in heaven's name, should separation come? Again, these gentlemen are altruistic. They say they love the Filipinos and are anxious to build them up, but they want to build them up as a separate nation; and in order to do this they wish that the United States should become the indorser of all their bonds out there, should furnish money out of the treasury of the United States, so that we shall help them on their way, but that we shall not give them an opportunity to come into these markets. Now, I venture to say that an association in perpetuity on our part as an indorser of bonds and a contributor of funds is quite as likely to make the Filipinos dependent on this country as is an opportunity to come into this market and build up the industries of their own country by their own efforts. In other words, I think it is a great deal better policy both for them and for us to offer to them an opportunity that by their industry they may benefit themselves, than to dole out the money directly from our treasury.

Secondly, there is a class of gentlemen (I do not wish to criticize them severely; I think their views in the beginning were actuated by the highest considerations) who are utterly opposed to our having anything to do with the Philippines. But so acute do their feelings become on that subject, so intensely do they feel that they were right in prophesying disaster because of our association with the Philippines at all, that now unconsciously they condemn every policy that possibly may lead to our making our association with the islands a success. They are opposed to any policy that will enable us to solve it. And while these people occupy a prominent position, a position that is, I think, more prominent than important, nevertheless, it seems to me that their arguments, actuated by such motives as these, ought not to have weight in serious practical consideration of the policies that we are to pursue with respect to those islands in the Pacific.

Recurring to the special interests that are opposing the passage of the Philippine tariff bill, they are, first, those interests that are raising and manufacturing sugar in this country, and I am going to ask you to go into a few statistics with me upon the subject of the consumption and the production of sugar in this country and in the Philippines, because without doing that you cannot understand the question.

The demand in this country for sugar amounts to 2,700,000 tons per annum, and we raise in this country, including Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and Louisiana, and the beet sugar production, eleven hundred thousand

tons, of which about three hundred thousand, or exactly 265,000 tons, are produced by the beet-sugar manufacturers. Now, that leaves to come off the tariff wall, 1,600,000 tons of sugar, and we exported from the Philippines last year 100,000 tons to everywhere, and half of it came here. Now, of that 1,600,000 tons, about 1,000,000 tons came from Cuba and paid a duty of twenty per cent. less than the Dingley



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT SECRETARY OF WAR.

tariff. Fifty thousand tons came last year from the Philippines, and paid a duty twenty-five per cent. less than the Dingley rate, and 450,000 tons of Java, paying the full Dingley rate; 100,000 tons came from the West Indies and other islands, paying the full Dingley rate. Now, it is not necessary for me to explain to intelligent business men, men of affairs, that what will affect the producer of sugar in this country is the reduction of price. That is the first proposition. Secondly, it is not necessary for me to explain that the price of sugar in this country, as long as we have to import sugar and bring it over the tariff wall, is fixed by what it costs to import the sugar into this country. And it follows that as long as we have to import sugar and bring it over the tariff wall at the full Dingley rates, the introduction of sugar from the Philippines cannot affect the price at all. All that it will do will be to substitute it for sugar that now pays the full Dingley rate, or that pays twenty per cent. off the Dingley rate, and that is all.

In other words, all we are asking for the Philippines is an opportunity, with the beet-sugar men and the Louisiana sugar men, to share the opportunity to get at that 1,600,000 tons that now comes over the tariff wall. We would like to have an opportunity to furnish part of that, at the price that is paid in this market for sugar. Now, the objection made is that the Philippine Islands have such capacity for producing sugar that the minute you let them into this market, the 1,600,000 tons of sugar that we now import will be produced in the Philippines. In other words, the production of sugar in the Philippines must increase sixteen times before it can affect the price of sugar in this market to the detriment of those who are now manufacturing sugar and selling it behind the tariff wall. Now, I ask if that remote contingency of a growth of sixteen times in an industry in the Philippine Islands is not a dream of something so remote that it ought to be disregarded altogether in the question of doing justice to the Philippines.

But now there is another argument. Sugar costs in the Philippines \$1.25 per hundred in the market at Iloilo, which is the exporting market in the island of Panay. The freight charges for bringing it here, if they insist on the coastwise trading laws between this country and the Philippines, will certainly be fifty cents a hundred. Sugar that comes here from the Philippines polarizes at 83 degrees or less. That is about the average, 83 degrees. The sugar of the market here, that is to say, for refining, polarizes at 96 degrees. In order to make the Philippine sugar of 83 degrees equal to sugar of 96 degrees you must pay a dollar, which adds that much more to the cost per hundred. Then, in order to change the 96-degree sugar into refined sugar you have to add 84 cents, or you have \$3.59 per hundred for sugar in this market brought from the Philippines. Now, the beet-sugar men testified before the Senate committee that they now can make sugar at \$3.50 a hundred, that next year they will make it for \$3, and Mr. Palmer, an agent of the Beet Sugar Association, sent a circular around saying that there was no reason why in the future, with all conditions favorable, they should not make it at \$2 a hundred. The industrial commission reported (and that was when they did not extract as much from the beet as they do now) that they ought to make it, with

the present manufacturing plant, at \$3 a hundred. Now, I hope they will make it for a dollar and a half a hundred, but I do not think that if they do make it at a dollar and a half a hundred they ought to object to the poor Filipino getting in to share with them, at their price of \$3.59 a hundred, a little of this market for that sixteen hundred thousand tons which comes now from foreign countries.

You will hear a great deal said about the labor in the Philippine Islands and the cheapness of it. If you had to do with that labor I think you would find it was not so cheap as the *per diem* represents. Those people have not been taught to labor. That is one of the things we have to do. The minute that the sugar industry is increased, the wages increase. Our coming into the Philippines has more than doubled, and in some cases trebled, the price of labor there. The sugar industry in the Philippines is in a deplorable condition. Sugar is not being raised and rice is being raised in place of sugar. Now, I ask those to whom I address these remarks to use their influence in favor of doing something which is simple justice to the Philippine sugar planter, and which is no injury to any interest of the United States.

The next class of people who object to this are the cigar manufacturers and the Pennsylvania and Connecticut tobacco-growers. We raise in this country 600,000,000 pounds of tobacco. They export from the Philippines 19,000,000 pounds. This country is supposed to be in terror lest its tobacco and cigar business be destroyed by the exportation of eighty million Philippine cigars, when we are making in this country seven billion five million cigars annually, and increasing five hundred million a year.

Then we have this question of the Connecticut tobacco. But they raise in Connecticut fourteen hundred pounds to the acre. They raise in the Philippines three hundred and ninety-five pounds to the acre. In one county of Pennsylvania they raise more tobacco than the whole export of the Philippine Islands. The price of Connecticut tobacco ranges from forty to sixty and eighty cents. The price of Manila tobacco of the leaf character in Manila is thirty cents. Two and one-half pounds of Connecticut tobacco will wrap a thousand cigars, but it takes eight pounds of Manila tobacco to wrap a thousand cigars. There is not the slightest danger to the Connecticut tobacco, and the same is true of the Pennsylvania filler.

Now, passing from the tobacco we come to the rice. The rice gentlemen are afraid if we open the Philippines that the rice industry of the United States will be destroyed. Well, what is the fact about that? Out of thirty million dollars expended for all the imports into the Philippine Islands two years ago, there were spent twelve million dollars gold for the importation of rice in order to feed the people there. Now, if they are importing that much rice, is it likely that they are going to export that rice into this country? "But," it is said, "if you let the rice in there free, then they will consume their own rice and import rice from Saigon into the Philippines, or else they will eat the Saigon rice and import their own rice into this country." Well, possibly they might, but I do not know. I think that is a very remote contingency; but the Philippine bill provides against that, because it provides that the same duties shall be imposed in the Philippines against rice from other countries that are imposed in the United States against rice from other countries.

The great industry of the Philippine Islands is neither sugar nor tobacco, but there are enough people interested in both sugar and tobacco to make the prosperity of those industries seriously affect the prosperity of all the islands. The great industry of the Philippines is the raising of Manila hemp. But more than the prosperity that this tariff may bring to the sugar and tobacco planters is the feeling that the Filipinos themselves will have that this country, in asserting its desire to help them to make themselves prosperous, to give them a good government, is sincere. As we develop a great Pacific island nation there, friendly or more closely associated with us, it cannot but inure to our commercial as well as to our ethical benefit as a nation.

NOTE.—This strong plea in favor of fair commercial treatment of the Philippines is substantially Secretary Taft's address at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers, and is reprinted by request.—ED.]

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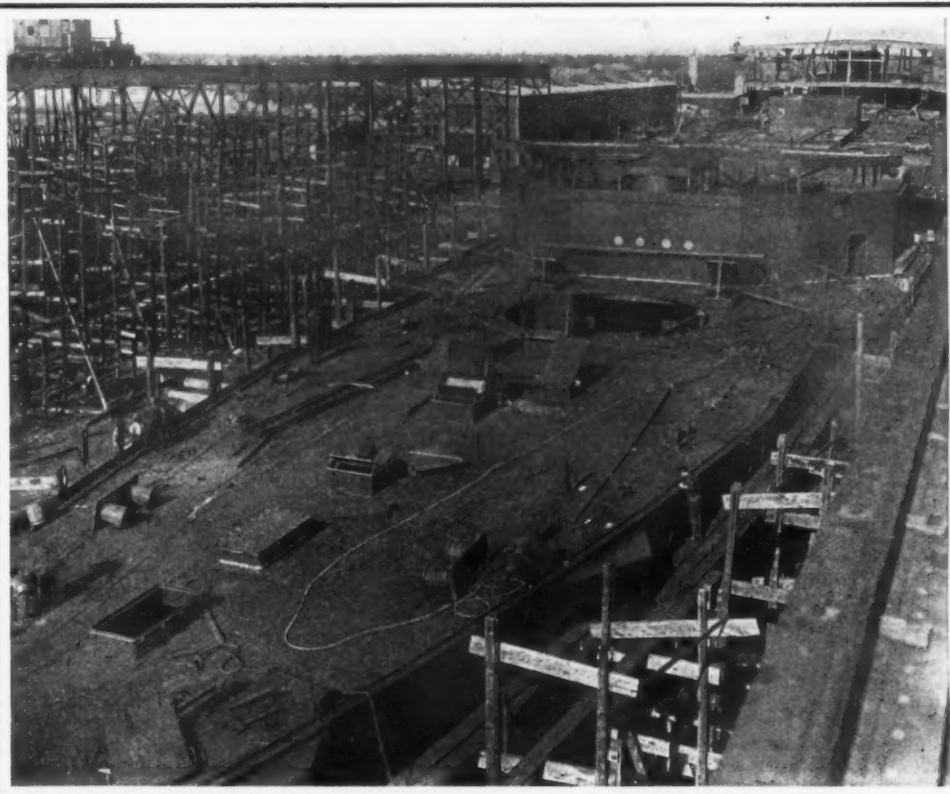




TREMENDOUS FLOOD IN NEBRASKA CAUSED BY A CLOUDBURST—HIGH WATER IN THE HEART OF PONCA, ONE OF NEARLY TWENTY FLOODED TOWNS.—Gus Mikesell, Nebraska.



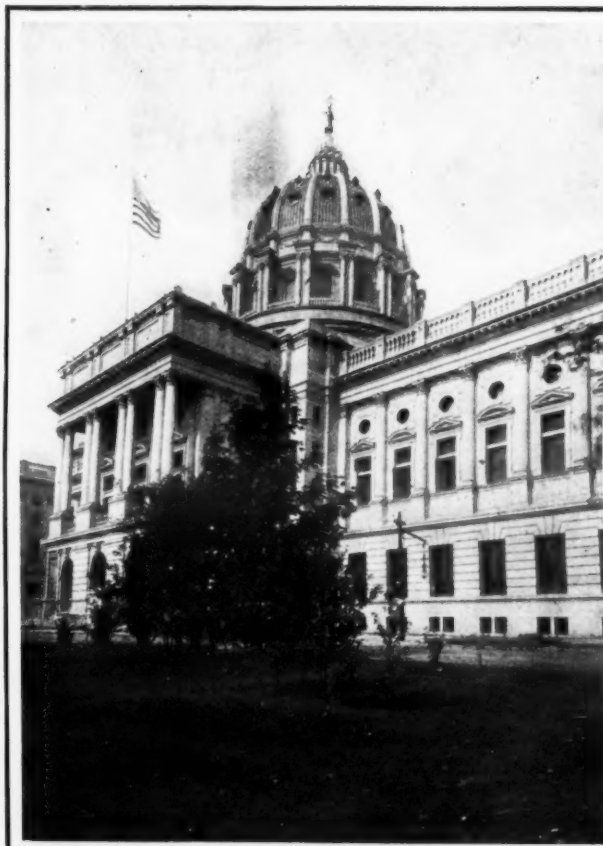
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) IMMENSE NEW GAS-WELL NEAR KANE, PA., POURING FORTH WITH GREAT FORCE AND WASTING 40,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS DAILY.—Copyright, 1906, by Charles E. Craven, Pennsylvania.



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# NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE TIME PICTORIALLY RECORDED BY ENTERPRISING AND EXPERT ARTISTS.





UNLOADING SUPPLIES IN THE CAMP OF THE REGULARS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.  
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



THE TWENTY-EIGHTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY ON ITS "HIKE" THROUGH VIRGINIA ON ITS WAY TO THE TEMPORARY CAMP.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



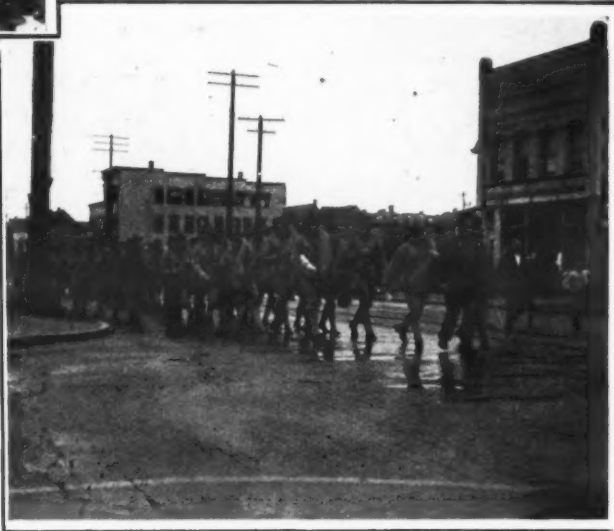
HAVANA CROWD AWAITING ACTION OF THE CUBAN CONGRESS ON PALMA'S RESIGNATION.—Noel.



ON THE WAY TO CUBA—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER, REACHES CAMP.  
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL THEODORE WINT, IN CHARGE OF THE CAMP OF EMBARKATION.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



THE VANGUARD OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION MARCHES THROUGH THE RAIN-SOAKED STREETS OF NEWPORT NEWS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

#### THE CUBAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION MOVES.

ACTIVITY AT NEWPORT NEWS, THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT OF EMBARKATION FOR THE UNITED STATES TROOPS WHICH WILL GARRISON THE ISLAND.

#### The Vanderbilt-Cup Race Analyzed.

THE BATTLE of the Powers—France, Italy, Germany, and the United States—in the second renewal of the race for the Vanderbilt Cup, as all the world knows, resulted in a third victory for France. Wagner, the winning Darracq driver, covered the tortuous course of 297.1 miles in 4 hours, 50 minutes, 10 seconds—an average of 61.43 miles per hour. All speed is comparative—our fast trains take twenty-two hours to Chicago, 1,000 miles, or at the rate of forty-five miles per hour. Wagner can cover the distance on the open road, without flanged wheels and polished steel rails to guide him, in a little over sixteen hours. Or, for a bigger comparison, Wagner could drive as far as from here to Europe in two days—or, to be more exact, in fifty hours. Making 297.1 miles in 290 minutes, 10 2-5 seconds, means that every mile was covered in 58 seconds, or 82 1-2 feet a second.

All of these figures are average figures based on the whole performance. Wagner himself says that on the long, fast, straight stretches of the North Hempstead turnpike he covered ninety to one hundred miles per hour, or fifty per cent. faster than his average. Tracy, the American champion, did the fastest lap of 29.71 miles in 26 minutes, 21 seconds, equal to 67 1-2 miles per hour, or a mile in 53 seconds. Wagner's lap averaged 29 minutes, 1 second—his fastest lap (the sixth) being done in 27 minutes, 22 seconds.

Automobile racing, like horse-racing, exists because, so its devotees say, of a desire to improve the breed. Undoubtedly many of the ideas incorporated in the racing-cars will prevail in next year's models. Some surprise was expressed because none of the racers was equipped with six-cylinder motors. Six-cylinder motor-cars, while no longer a novelty, will be a reigning fad next year, but our great makers here and abroad have not yet experimented with them as a racing proposition, the four-cylinder motor having reached the highest state of development.

All the motors excepting the Frayer-Miller were water-cooled. In nearly every case the bores of the motors were larger than the stroke. Ignition was almost wholly by magnets, the make-and-break system leading the jump spark. Cylinders were nearly all cast in pairs, the Panhard, a notable exception, having separate cylinders. Mechanically operated valves, operated by rocker arms, prevailed. Valves were placed in the head of cylinder to get the cooling benefit of the rush of the cold incoming gas. Large inlet and exhaust tubes all on one side of the motors were seen everywhere, and a single cam shaft operated all the outside moving parts of many of the motors.

Force feed lubrication, so economical and cleanly for touring cars, was abandoned on the Darracq for the

antiquated system of hand oil pumping, the makers claiming that for a racing car it is simpler and more practical. Motors ran at an average speed of 1,300 r. p. m., to produce the high horse-power of the low French rating. The trite problem of double-chain drive or shaft drive was not settled by the competing cars, the construction being about evenly divided. All the cars had fairly long wheel bases, but the winning car had the shortest one of the lot—ninety-six inches—best suited to the sharp turns of the course. All the foreign cars had treads slightly narrower than those in vogue here.

Wagner's car was the only one in the race fitted with wire spokes, tangent, suspension wheels. The race proved the value of the detachable rim and inflated tire, for on the last lap, when Wagner had two punctures, he would have lost his lead for the first time in the race but for their use. The foreign racers used tires averaging two inches larger than those used on the American cars. Consequently they had less tire trouble. All of the cars had pressed-steel frames of channel section. The winning car, like nearly all the others, had shock-absorbers fitted. The fast-driven Christie car could not use them because it used tapering helical springs.

The racing weight limit of 1,000 kilos, 2,204 pounds, might well be raised to, say, 2,500 pounds. It is impossible to lighten the motors, so the remainder of the chassis must be skeletonized to make the weight. Strange to say, notwithstanding this, fourteen of the seventeen starters in the race did not have any mechanical troubles, and even the three stalled cars were placed *en panne* through collisions, and not mechanical defects.

Summing the mechanical conditions up, it appears that none of the racers were freaks, although high-powered, and that the modern automobile has in a decade evolved itself into a finality of construction that is simple, strong, safe, and speedy.

The future of the race for the Vanderbilt Cup is at present in doubt. If the cup is raced for in this country again it must be under metropolitan-police and State-militia control, as suggested in these columns long ago. It is the element of danger in every sport that makes it appeal to all mankind, but surely none but the participants should be in danger of accident. Every motorist regrets the single fatality of the day, the wonder being that thousands were not maimed, so dense was the crowd on the course. The will-o-the-wisp idea of a special course has been revived again as a result of the race. These limited merry-go-rounds can never be made a sporting and financial success such as the Vanderbilt road races have been. They attracted the greatest drivers and cars, the largest public and press interest, and the greatest attendance of any sporting event that has taken place in any part of the world.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

#### The Sierra Con. Gold Mining Co. To Erect a Smelter.

WE HAVE learned that the board of directors of the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company have authorized the construction immediately of a reverberatory furnace, and also authorized active operations to open up still further the ore in the Opportunity vein to begin at once. This change in the general plans of the company was considered wise, because of the persistent rise in the price of copper and silver.

The property of the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company consists of two large veins, the Snake and the Opportunity. The development work, under the direction of the present company, has been largely confined to the Snake vein, upon which they are erecting the concentrating mill, as the ores of that vein carry the largest values in free gold. The ores, however, of the Opportunity vein carry a large percentage of silver and copper, in addition to its gold values.

In view of the fact that silver has recently advanced twenty per cent. in value, and that copper is selling for twenty cents a pound, it was decided that it would be to the advantage of the company to hasten the equipment of the Opportunity vein with a furnace which will enable the company to reduce the ores of that vein upon the ground, together with the concentrates from the Snake vein, and thus save the expense of shipping. Copper companies are paying dividends by reducing ores that carry twenty-six pounds of copper to the ton.

Before the organization of the present company a large quantity of ore was shipped from the Opportunity vein. Fifty car-loads of this ore gave an average of 125 pounds of copper to the ton, and five ounces of silver, in addition to the twenty dollars of gold value.

The Opportunity vein is now equipped with a first-class steam-hoist, and has a good shaft 500 feet deep. The miners have drifted from this shaft on a continuous body of ore over 1,300 feet long. The stock of the company, at the price fixed on the last allotment offered to public sale, namely, \$1.50 per share, is the most attractive of the gold, silver, and copper mining stocks now in the market, and it is very likely that the limited number of shares that still remain for public sale will all be disposed of.

It will then be for the board to decide whether any further allotment will be offered, except at a substantial advance. Those who are interested in well-conducted and well-established mining properties, and who desire further knowledge regarding the Sierra Con., can obtain the latest reports and information by addressing the Hon. Warner Miller, president, or Colonel Robert H. Hopper, vice-president, 100 Broadway, New York City.

ABBOTT'S Angostura Bitters are noted for their digestive properties. At all druggists'.

GREAT BEAR Spring Water. "Its purity has made it famous."

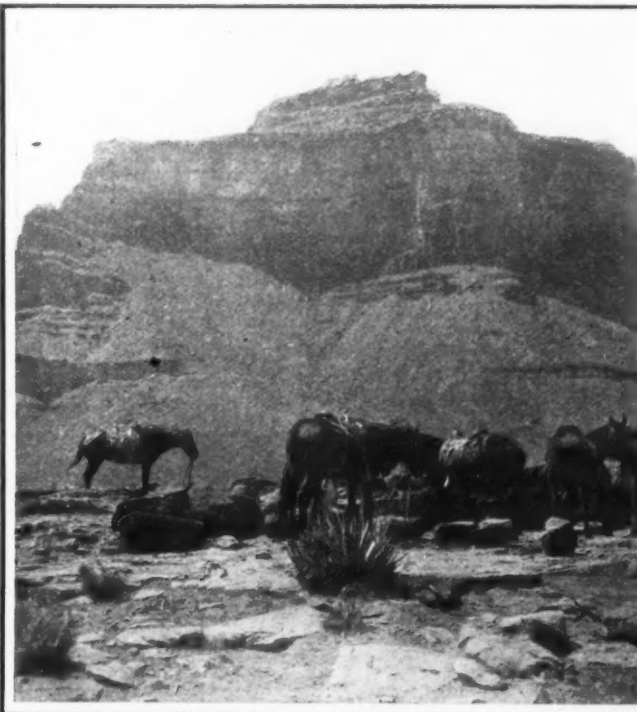




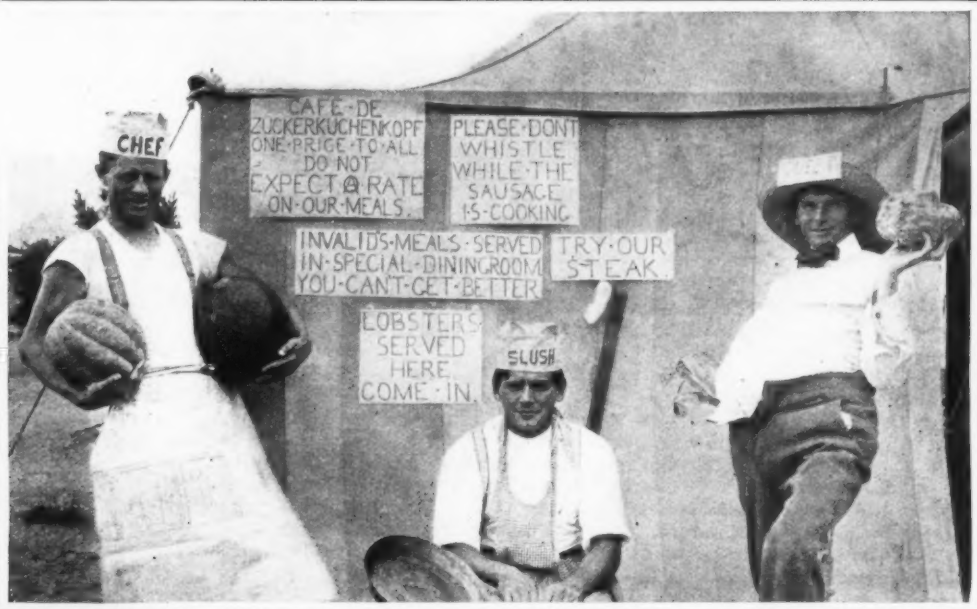
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) "INJUN HEAP LIKE BAKED DOG."—PREPARING A FEAST FOR THE GROS VENTRE INDIAN DANCE ON THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION, MONTANA.—Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



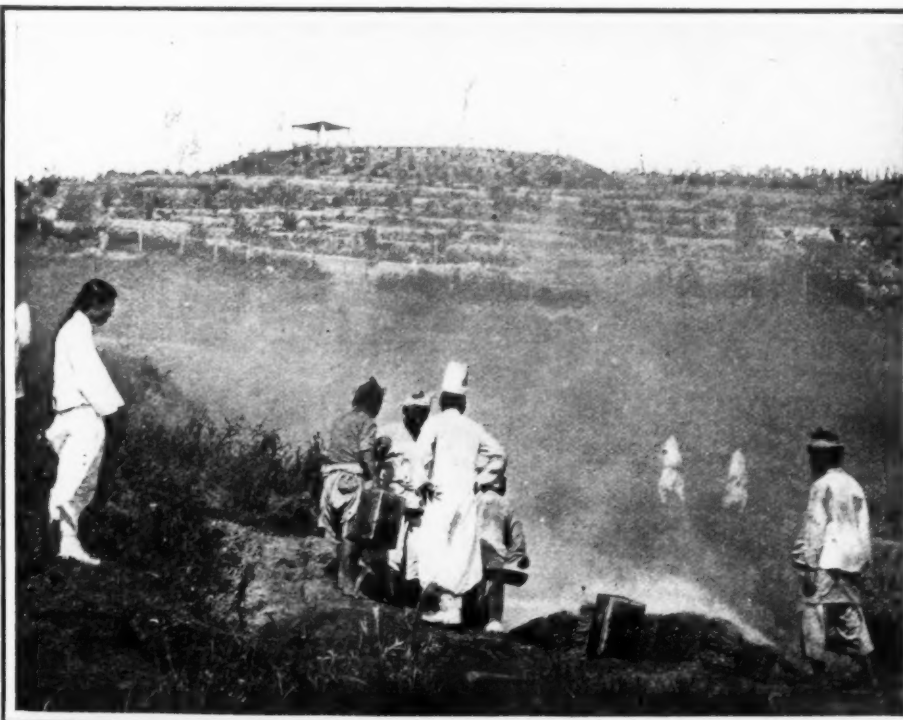
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3) "GID-DAP, DOBBIN!"—ON THE WAY HOME TO DINNER.—M. E. McDougall, New York.



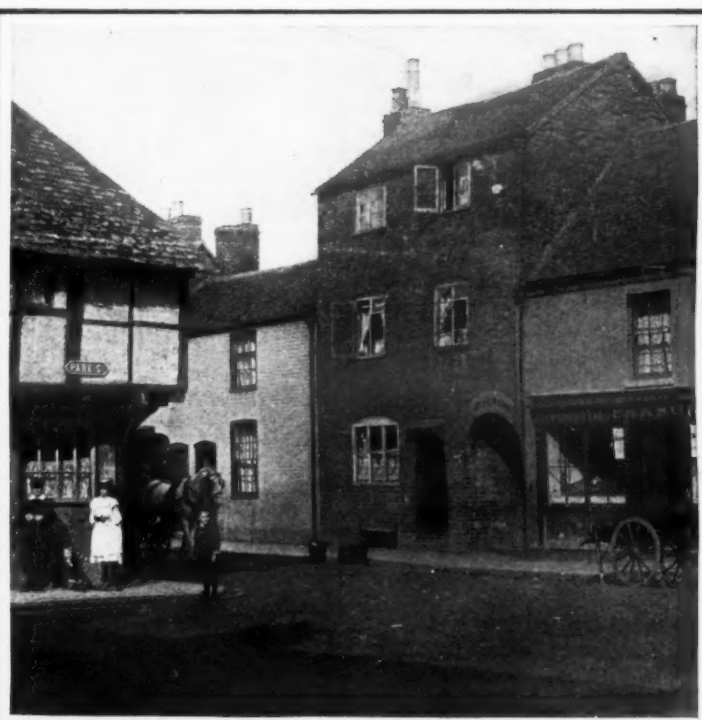
A NOON-DAY HALT IN THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.  
W. H. Wickham, China.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2) UNIQUE INSCRIPTIONS ON A TENT AT "TENT CITY," CORONADO, CAL.  
L. J. Stellmann, California.



LAST RITES OF A POOR KOREAN COOLIE—BURNING THE BODY IN A RUDE CREMATORY—Eleanor Egan.



HOUSE (AT LEFT) IN GLOUCESTER, WHERE ROBERT BAIKES STARTED THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Miss Cutler, England.

### AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

MINNESOTA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND CALIFORNIA THE THIRD.



# Sugar and Tobacco in the Philippines

## Wonderful Possibilities and Unlimited Opportunities for the Profitable Investment of American Capital

By Thomas E. Evans



TUGUEGARAO, A CITY WITH A POPULATION OF 40,000, THE COMMERCIAL CAPITAL OF THE RICH CAGAYAN VALLEY—THE CAGAYAN RIVER IN THE DISTANCE.

THAT AMERICAN capital is destined to develop the vast resources of the Philippines, seems just as certain to me as that the sun will continue to rise and set. It is not in the nature of things that the tremendous natural wealth of those islands should long remain undeveloped when there is such a vast and rapidly increasing demand for their great staple products. I believe that in the Philippines capital will find its most inviting field for employment, and that the entrance of American capital will prove to be the best thing that could possibly happen to the islands and to the Philippine people.

The fact that the United States government is guaranteeing \$30,000,000 worth of railroad bonds at four per cent. for thirty years, for the construction of a modern American system of railroads throughout these fertile possessions, is proof positive that the political and commercial affairs of the islands will be placed on a permanent and substantial footing; that the vast sums of money which are being expended there and will continue to be expended, that the investors who may be attracted by the almost unlimited profits that are certain to follow and who place their money there, and also that the American people who have gone or who may go to the Philippines to live can rest secure in the knowledge that they and their interests will be as well protected as they are in the United States to-day.

I lived in the Philippine Islands from 1898 until 1905, and traveled over a large portion of them extending from the northern to the southern limits. I became interested in the tobacco, sugar, hemp, rubber, cocoa, and other industries, as well as with commercial interests in Manila and other Philippine cities. Of all the parts of the islands I visited I was by far the most favorably impressed with the great Cagayan valley in northern Luzon, which is, doubtless, the most fertile and productive region in all the Philippines—the chief tobacco section and one of the most remarkable tobacco districts in the world. Three times, in 1899, 1900, and 1903, I visited this wonderful valley, and at each visit its advantages and money-making possibilities became more strongly impressed upon me.

The Cagayan valley is perhaps the least generally known of all the thickly populated sections of the islands. It is out of the general line of travel, except for tobacco-buyers and commercial men. It was not advertised by the wars and insurrections, for, strange to say, its people remained peaceable throughout those troublous times. They took no interest in the result of the war, and since the American occupation have been content with American rule, and have been loyal to American government and American laws. The Cagayan valley, which raises practically all the tobacco that is raised in the Philippines for commercial purposes, is undoubtedly one of the most fertile valleys in the world. The great Cagayan River is the Nile of the archipelago. Every year, like the River Nile, it overflows its banks, leaving a rich deposit of silt or sediment that practically renews the land. The fertility of this valley almost baffles description. It grows nearly all the products of the tropic as well as the temperate zones, and the quality of its products is not surpassed anywhere.

Although we heard much about Philippine tobacco and sugar during the last session of Congress, I do not believe there is a single United States Senator or Congressman who has ever visited this valley, or who is aware of its fertility or its agricultural possibilities. Here as fine tobacco can be grown as in the most favored sections of Cuba or Sumatra. In Europe, where a considerable quantity of the better grades of Philippine tobacco is consumed, it is generally regarded as in every respect the equal of Sumatra tobacco, and with the improvement of the leaf that is certain to follow the introduction of modern American methods, a still higher grade should result. While the native tobacco-growers use primitive methods, a number of foreign companies have adopted scientific methods, and they are selling every pound of tobacco they can raise at highly remunerative prices in the markets of Europe.

As the Philippines have been brought under American control and are certain to remain American territory, it is certainly only a matter of justice for the United States to admit Philippine tobacco to this country free of duty. The Philippines are becoming a part of our nation as much as the territory of the West, and it seems unjust in the extreme to discriminate

against them. While a profitable market is found in the Orient and in Europe for Philippine products, yet free trade with the United States would assure the islands of our sincerity and stimulate the natives to raise a much better quality of tobacco and to use a vast amount of American machinery to cultivate it. Think of the enormous sums we are paying foreign countries for tobacco and sugar! During the fiscal year ending July 30th, 1906, the United States paid Cuba \$60,000,000 for sugar and \$17,500,000 for tobacco and cigars, while the amount paid to the Philippines, which are our own possessions, was insignificant.

The Philippines are far richer and with immeasurably greater opportunities than Cuba. The two largest islands of the group, Luzon and Mindanao, are each larger than Cuba. We buy our finest wrapping tobacco from Cuba and Sumatra, while we allow Spain, Holland, Austria, France, Turkey, Japan, and China to consume the tobacco of the Philippines. Would it not seem far more reasonable for the United States to favor the islands that are under its control, rather than foreign countries? I believe that it is only a question of a short time when Philippine tobacco will be admitted free to the United States, and in that case the profits to the grower, which are already large, will be wonderfully increased.

Tobacco has played a most important part in the history of the Philippines. No other industry has done so much to support them in the past, and at the present time no industry contributes more to the support of the insular government in internal revenues than tobacco. The Cagayan valley has produced tobacco for the government manufactories of Spain and Austria for more than one hundred and forty years. For one hundred and one years of this time (from 1781 to 1882), when the tobacco industry was a monopoly of the Spanish government, the taxes or revenues from the production of tobacco in the Cagayan valley paid half of the entire expenses of the insular government. During the time of the Spanish monopoly it was the intention of the government to force the natives to raise not only more tobacco, but a better quality. In this they succeeded.

To enforce the laws, however, the natives were subjected to all manner of hardships. All the members of a family were subjected to be searched at any time they were suspected of concealing tobacco on their persons. A native planter was not allowed to smoke a cigar outside his own house, and if he did so he was subjected to fines amounting to about seven dollars. The government did not pay the natives in cash for their work, but in a depreciated treasury scrip. Speculators scoured the valley and bought up this scrip at a great discount. When a sufficient quantity of it had

been secured it would be presented to the government authorities for payment. At one time the treasury was so hard pressed that tobacco, ready in Manila for shipment to Spain, had to be sold to foreign purchasers on the spot to supply funds. Representatives of English tobacco firms were the buyers, and this caused a heavy shortage of tobacco in the factories of Spain. All these hardships reflected back to the natives, and the abuses of the natives became so great that the Spanish government was finally compelled to abolish the monopoly.

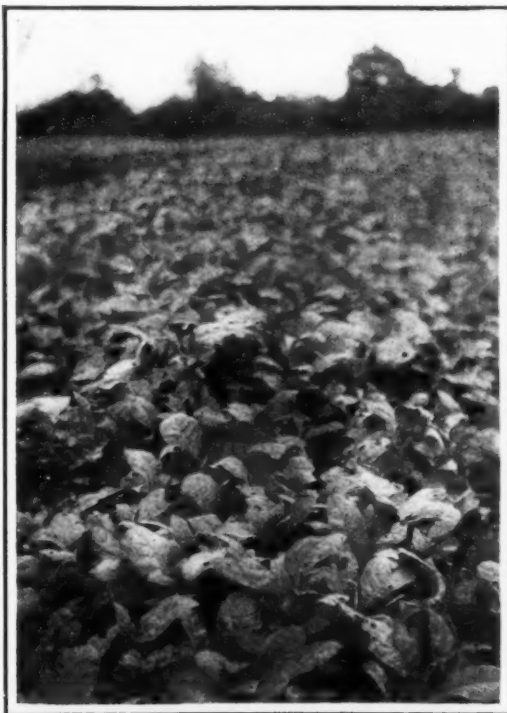
There is one point that I desire to emphasize, and that is, that under the government monopoly these Filipino people produced a much better grade of tobacco than they have ever produced since. The monopoly officials found a ready sale for the tobacco at that time in Europe at from seventy to eighty cents a pound. As crops amounting to three thousand pounds to the acre were frequently obtained, the profits were something tremendous. At present, with no one to direct them, the natives have allowed the quality of tobacco to deteriorate, so that it only brings about fifteen cents per pound, and under their slipshod methods only from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds per acre are produced.

Under the intelligent direction of Europeans these natives did well, and with Americans to direct them it is easy to understand that they will again do equally well. The government monopoly was a bad state of affairs on account of its oppression of the people, but it proved that under proper direction the tobacco industry in the Cagayan valley can be made enormously profitable. I do not believe the Filipinos of themselves would ever take any great amount of interest in developing or improving their vast natural resources; but if the Spanish government could force them to raise three thousand pounds of tobacco to the acre that would bring from seventy to eighty cents per pound, stop and reflect what a modern concern—American, English, German, or of any other progressive nationality—equipped with the latest modern machinery and labor- and time-saving devices, which did not exist at the time of the Spanish monopoly, might do.

What can be done in this line by private companies is well emphasized by the success of several companies organized after the abolishment of the Spanish monopoly, and some of them even since the Spanish war. The largest of these companies is known as *Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas*, or, as known in English, *The General Tobacco Company*. The stockholders of this corporation reside mostly in Spain, although there are a few in the Philippines. One of the largest stockholders is the Marquis de Camillas, one of the wealthiest men of Spain. This company grew so rapidly and made so much money out of the cultivation of tobacco that to-day it is one of the largest commercial enterprises in the Orient. It is capitalized at three million pounds sterling, on which it is paying heavy dividends. Many of its employees are stockholders in the corporation, and I know of instances where they have received more money in dividends each year than their salaries amounted to.

The General Tobacco Company has a fleet of nine or ten coastwise steamers, built of steel and thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. It operates two modern steamers on the Cagayan River, and, besides, has a controlling interest in a large company operating steamers between Manila and Spanish ports. It has large cigar factories in Manila and enormous tobacco warehouses in the Cagayan valley, besides extensive plantations. Its largest plantation is located near the town of Ilagan, on which about five thousand people are employed. It owns a number of other plantations scattered throughout the valley, aggregating in all about seventeen thousand acres. Other successful companies operating in tobacco in this valley are the *Germinal Company*, the *Oriente Company*, the *Insular Company*, the *Philippine Plantation Company*—an enterprise backed by American capital—and a number of small Chinese companies.

I am glad to state that there is one big American enterprise the organizers of which had the grit and the foresight to enter this productive field. This company is the *Philippine Plantation Company* above mentioned—the pioneer of all American companies that have gone to the Philippines with a view to reaping the vast profits that are certain to result from the proper cultivation of tobacco and sugar. Since the American occupation of the islands the International



TROPICAL GROWTH OF YOUNG TOBACCO PLANTS IN A SEED-BED.



Harvester Company is credited with investing \$5,000,000 in the cultivation of Manila hemp. Aside from this company, the Philippine Plantation Company is planning to operate on a larger scale than almost any other American concern in the islands. For this reason I believe that the editor of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* will not think it out of place to give more than passing notice to the pioneer company in that field. The quiet entrance of these Americans in the Philippines, I believe, will prove to be one of the boldest and most successful commercial strokes in the history of the islands. I do not think that any one can accuse these men of urging free trade purely for their own advantage, because they entered the Philippines before free trade in the islands had been agitated; but in dealing with the free-trade question I could not omit this considerable factor.

It is a story of fascinating development of more than ordinary interest—a story of the tilling of this fertile virgin soil by the American steam plow, harrow, and other machinery—the soil, which, black and rich in the extreme, has only been scratched by the crude forked stick used by the primitive people of the valley as a plow.

During my trips to the Cagayan valley I visited the immense plantation known as the Hacienda de Calabacac many times. This immense plantation had been famous for generations, as it was the property of a former Spanish official of prominence, and his choice of all the land of the islands. During the Spanish-American War several sagacious American business men in Manila succeeded in securing it, and the present Philippine Plantation Company is the outgrowth. This *hacienda*—a name by which plantations in the Philippines are known—consists of 44,000 acres lying a few miles from Tuguegarao, the commercial capital of the valley. A remarkable feature regarding it is that while under laws recently enacted a corporation cannot acquire more than 2,500 acres of land, this vast tract secured prior to that act remained intact, and constitutes what will probably remain forever as the largest plantation in the Philippines. It is most advantageously located. Not only is it bounded on one side by the Cagayan River, which affords navigation during the entire year, but it is bounded on two other sides by large tributaries of the Cagayan.

This plantation has a soil that is incomparably fertile. I should say that fully half of it is annually overflowed by the Cagayan River, and that the overflowed portion of it will never require artificial fertilization. Tobacco has been grown on this land for three or four generations. Ordinarily the overflowed land along this river consists of small patches, every square foot of which is cultivated. It is this great stretch of over 20,000 acres that has made the Hacienda de Calabacac famous for many decades, and that will give it its highest production. Careful investigation seems to bear out the theory that at an ancient period the Cagayan River made an enormous eddy at this point, depositing a rich alluvial silt and decayed vegetable matter from the Cordillera Mountains, and at the present time, year after year, it continues to spread the same rich fertilizer over the surface of the land. The balance of the plantation is eminently adaptable to the cultivation of sugar-cane. At one time Señor Maguid, the former owner, had 900 acres of this land planted in sugar-cane, and at the present time cane can be seen growing to a height of fifteen to eighteen feet, without cultivation. A most remarkable thing is that the rich top soil of the Cagayan valley is from twenty to over forty feet in thickness. This is shown where the river cuts through its banks. It is entirely an alluvial deposit, extending nearly the length of the valley. It is next to impossible to find a stone anywhere in this soil.

The Philippine Plantation Company has already started its work of development. Several hundred acres were planted to tobacco this year, and several thousand more are being prepared for next year's crop. The full complement of American agricultural machinery has been secured. I learned from representatives of the company at Manila that it plans to eventually raise 20,000 acres of tobacco and 20,000 acres of sugar, and to erect suitable tobacco warehouses, sugar-mills, and make other necessary improvements, which would make it the greatest enterprise of its kind anywhere in the world. When this is done, I am confident, from my knowledge of Philippine conditions, that it will make a far grander success than The General Tobacco Company, and that the capital employed will yield returns that will seem beyond the bounds of reason to those who are not familiar with Philippine conditions.

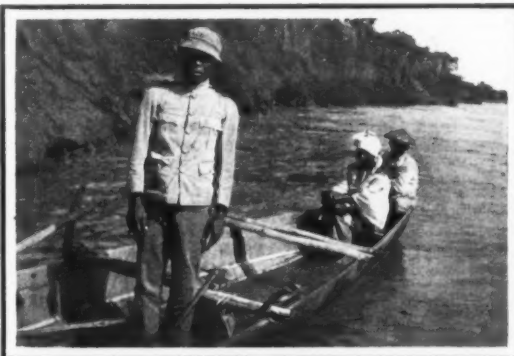
Near the properties of this company there are a large number of tobacco-producing estates. An industrial agricultural college has been established by the United States government, in charge of a Mr. Fuller, an American who is well known throughout the islands. Mr. Fuller has been experimenting for several years with different grades of tobacco and succeeded in growing some that he considers as fine as has ever been raised in any portion of the world. Señor Orres, manager of The General Tobacco Company's plantation at Ilagan, is also producing an especially fine quality of wrapper leaf, which he claims is



A TOW OF BOATS LOADED WITH TOBACCO ON THE CAGAYAN RIVER.

even superior to the choicest Sumatra leaf. During my residence of more than twenty-eight years in the islands of the Pacific and in the Orient, I have never seen a region so promising for tobacco or sugar as the Cagayan valley. I have seen small Hawaiian sugar companies grow into gigantic affairs; I have seen small tobacco companies in the Philippines and Sumatra become great commercial concerns, and I see no reason why an enterprise like The Philippine Plantation Company, or any other similar company, backed up by American brains, energy, and capital, should not grow and expand at a rate that would be impossible in the United States.

Tobacco can be raised in the Philippines cheaper than anywhere else in the world—probably the cost will not exceed four or five cents per pound. The cheap, inferior grades raised by the natives bring fifteen cents per pound at the present time, while some of the European companies are raising a leaf that sells at eighty cents per pound. Were a company like The Philippine Plantation Company to place all of its 20,000 acres of tobacco land under cultivation and realize only as much as the natives now do, the revenue



FILIPINO WOMAN IN A ROW-BOAT ON THE CAGAYAN, SMOKING A FRAGRANT HOME-MADE CIGAR.

would be in the millions; but by raising a quality of tobacco that will bring four or five or six times the present price, a limit to its profits is difficult to name.

Sugar is now produced in the Philippines at a cost of from sixty to eighty cents for one hundred pounds. It is grown in a most crude and primitive manner, and treated in mills that do not save over fifty per cent. of the juice in the cane. In the Hawaiian Islands sugar plantations are earning from \$100 to \$300 or \$400 per acre annually, and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that with the manifold advantages existing in the Philippines sugar can be made to pay there equally well, or even a great deal better. It is difficult for an American to realize how crudely tobacco and sugar are grown in the Philippines. I have seen a native plant tobacco without even plowing the field. He simply used the point of a stick to make a hole in the ground, and then dropped a young plant into the hole and scraped a little loose soil around it with his toe. Of course in a short time the plant, if it lived, had to push its roots into hard ground, and its growth was necessarily lessened. Probably nowhere else in all the world are such excellent results to be obtained from such slipshod methods.



A FIELD OF SUGAR-CANE—TRACTION ENGINE USED FOR DRAWING PLOWS, IN THE FOREGROUND.

Some description of the way the native Filipino raises tobacco may be interesting. He generally saves enough seed from the former year's crop to raise the number of plants desired. This seed is selected without regard to its desirability or quality. It is planted in seed-beds, usually in November or December. The seed is sown very thickly and soon grows up into a solid mass of young plants. When about six weeks old these young plants are transplanted in rows about thirty inches apart each way. On the high lands the plant is transplanted at the close of the rainy season—about the latter part of December. On the low lands, which have been overflowed during the rainy season, the planting is done in January and in February. Before transplanting, the grounds have been plowed, or, more correctly, scratched, for the plow used is nothing more than a crooked stick or the crotch of a tree, and after the land has been scratched over four or five times, it is not in a quarter as good a condition as it would be from being turned over once by an American plow.

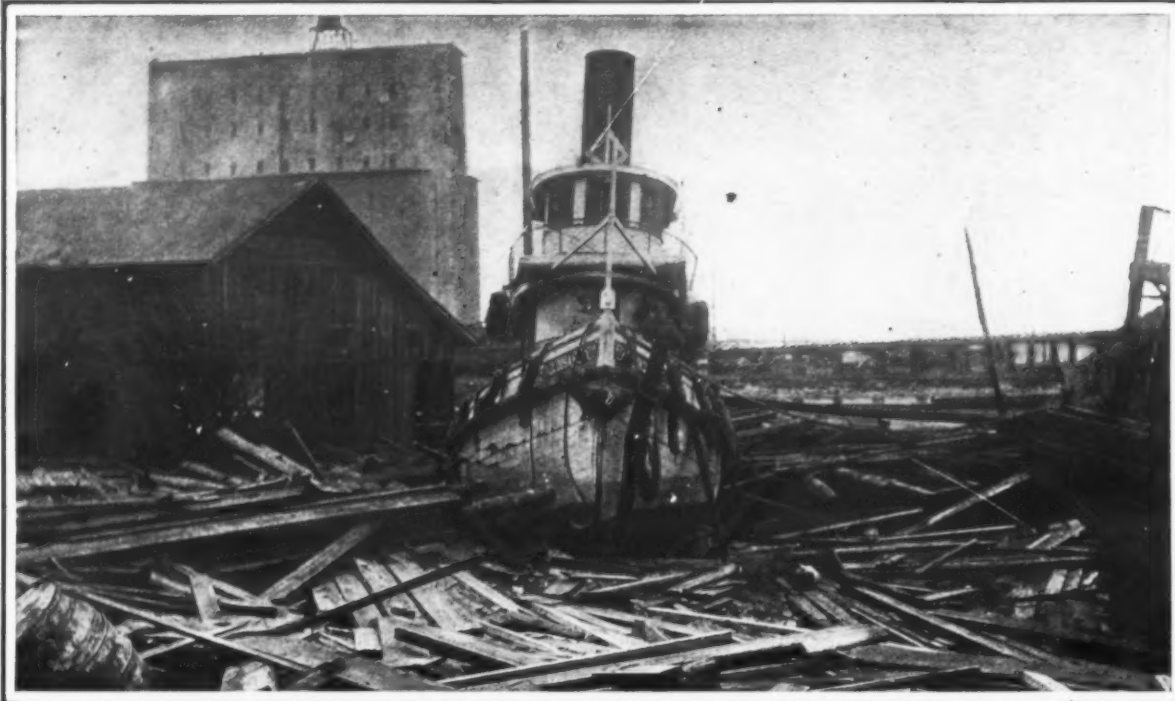
During the planting season the men, women, and children work in the fields. The women are quite as effective in their work as the men. The plants are never shaded at the time of planting and no water is put on them, although on many of the plantations owned by Europeans banana leaves are placed around the young plants for shade purposes. When the tobacco ripens, the leaves are broken off one by one and hauled to the home of the native, where the leaves are tied together in pairs and laid over a bamboo pole to dry. I have never seen a curing-house such as is used in America, in the entire Cagayan valley. The elaborate treatment of the leaf such as it receives in Connecticut, for instance, is entirely unknown. Nevertheless the natural advantages are extremely favorable, and although the tobacco is allowed to dry in the sun, and is frequently rained on, it still retains a good flavor and brings a handsome revenue to the grower. In fact, tobacco is practically the sole support of the population of the Cagayan valley. It is common for a native family to cultivate about two and one-half acres of ground, and even so small a plot as this is capable of supporting a family comfortably. The land has a high intrinsic valuation and the natives can hardly be induced to sell at any price.

All the best tobacco in this valley is grown on the overflowed lands bordering the Cagayan River. During December, when the rainy season is at its height, the waters of the river flow out over the low lands, and the land remains under water for two or three days. This overflow has never failed to occur during all the time the Spaniards have any record of the islands. In some cases the land has been cultivated for 150 years without a single year's rest or without a dollar's worth of fertilization. Frequently one crop of tobacco and two crops of corn are grown on the overflowed land the same year.

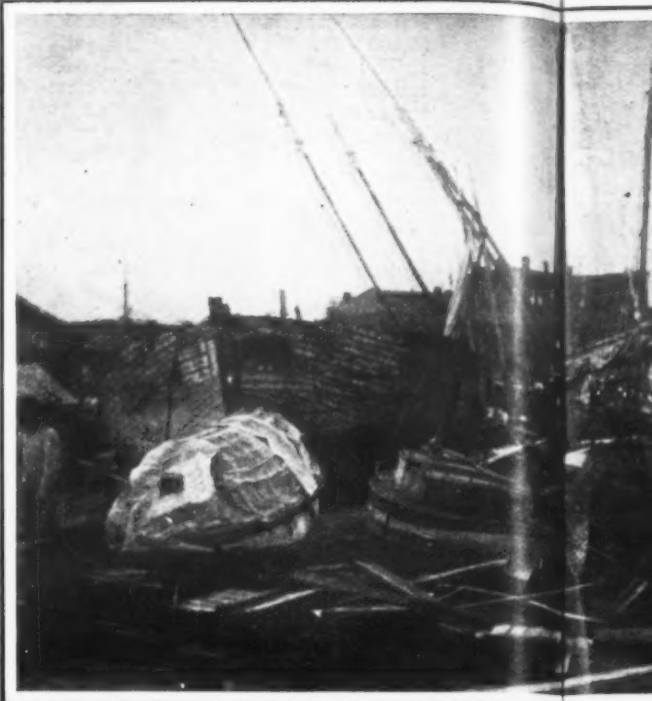
In order to appreciate these islands and their boundless wealth and possibilities it is really necessary to visit them or live in them and study them as I have done. It is hard to make the average person living in the Temperate Zone realize what the soil of the tropics is capable of producing. European capital has seen its opportunities in Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, and other Eastern islands, and it is only a question of a very short time when, I believe, American capital will awaken to the far better opportunities that exist in the Philippines. In talking with Americans I frequently hear the expression that the Philippines are too far away. Having lived there many years, this idea seems particularly absurd to me. If one will only stop to reflect that India, Australia, New Zealand (which, by the way, is admitted to have one of the best systems of government of any country in the world), and other English colonies, are just as far and even farther from the mother country than the Philippines are from the United States, that England has derived a revenue that can only be estimated in the thousands of millions of dollars from these possessions, that no sane person would ever bring up the point that they were too far away from England to offer attractive investments for English capital, and that what these colonies have done for England, the Philippines, which are by far the richest of all, can be made to do for the United States, then one should realize that, in a commercial sense, geographical distance is a matter that is not to be considered.

The Philippines are far closer to the commercial centres of the United States to-day than the far West was thirty years ago. They are far nearer to the United States than Hawaii was when the remarkable development of those islands was taken up. They are being brought into closer touch with the commercial affairs of the United States every month, and with the continuation of the developments and improvements the United States government is fostering, they will soon be regarded as one of our home Territories. I believe I am justified in saying, without fear of contradiction, that the Philippines offer inducements for the investment of American capital at the present time that cannot be surpassed, and that these new possessions are at the threshold of a period of unprecedented prosperity.





SEA-GOING TUG AT PENSACOLA, CAUGHT BY THE GALE AND THROWN UPON A BANK OF TIMBER FIVE HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE BAY.—Lane.



CONFUSED MASS OF RUINS PILED IN A SHIP BETWEEN STREETS, PENSACOLA.—Lane.



COAL-YARDS ALONG THE DOCKS AT MOBILE STREWN WITH WRECKAGE.—Bickling.



EXTENSIVE COTTON WHARVES OF MOBILE WRECKED AND COVERED WITH DEBRIS.



PARTIALLY WRECKED RAILROAD SHED ON THE WATER-FRONT AT MOBILE FILLED WITH DEBRIS FROM THE BAY.—Bickling.



SHIPPING AT MOBILE SWAMPED AND DAMAGED BY THE WRECKAGE OF DESTROYED BUILDINGS.—Bickling.



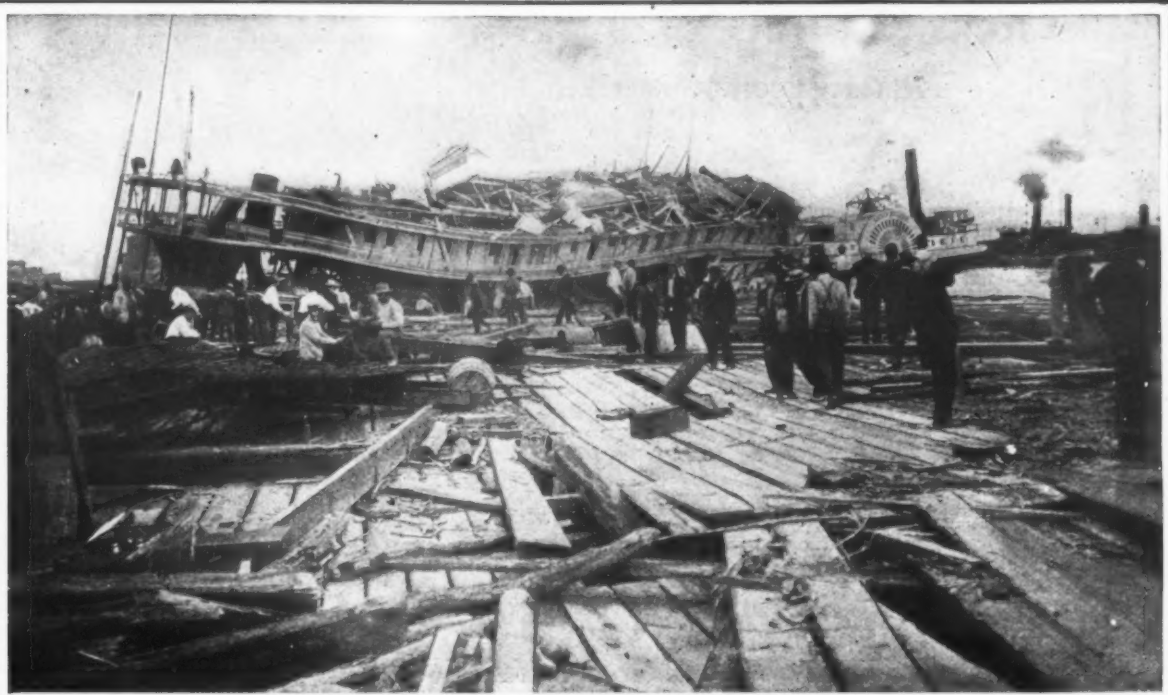
WRECKAGE OF MANY STEAMBOATS, BARGES, FOOT OF PALAFO.—Bickling.

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN  
FEARFUL DEVASTATION WROUGHT IN MOBILE, ALA., AND PENSACOLA, FLA., BY THE RECENT FIERCE  
CAUSED THE LOSS OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED LIVES.





WRECKED IN A RIP BETWEEN PALAFOX AND BAYLEN  
STREETS, PENSACOLA.—Lane.



MAMMOTH MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMBOAT "MARY," THE MOST NOTABLE WRECK AMONG THE SHIPPING  
AT MOBILE.—Bicking.



COVERED WITH DEBRIS OF RUINED BUILDINGS AND SHIPPING WASHED ASHORE.—Bicking.



MILLIONS OF FEET OF LUMBER AT MOBILE SCATTERED ABOUT THE DAMAGED DOCKS BY THE FORCE OF WIND AND WAVE.—Bicking.



STEAMBOATS, BARGES, ETC., DRIVEN ASHORE AT THE  
MOUTH OF PALAFOX STREET, PENSACOLA.—Lane.



SHATTERED REMAINS AT PENSACOLA OF A \$50,000 WHARF, AND OF THE  
LARGEST FISH WAREHOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Lane.



RAVAGES OF STORM AND TIDE IN PALAFOX STREET, PENSACOLA'S LEADING THOROUGH-  
FARE, WHERE THE WATER FROM THE BAY STOOD WAIST-DEEP.—Lane.

## ONE IN THE HISTORY OF THE GULF COAST.

RECENT FIERCE STORM WHICH DESTROYED NEARLY FIVE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY AND  
HUNDRED LIVES.—Photographs by Marshall Lane, Jr., and Charles R. Bicking.



## Business Chances for American Capital in the Philippines

The Marvelous Opportunities Taken Up in Cuba Now More Than Duplicated in the Philippines

By G. d'Erf Browne, D.Sc.\*

AFTER three hundred years of dreamy Spanish occupancy, the Philippines are at last feeling the quickening touch of modern industrial methods under the skillful direction of American capital. Early in May last, fifty civil engineers arrived in Manila, in order to rush work on the first railroads that are to be constructed in the islands, under the supervision of the insular government. It is safe to state the laying down of these railroads will accomplish more toward the welfare of the islands than anything, to which importance may be attached, during the Spanish régime. Indeed, this modern American move will, in ten years, develop the Philippines faster than all the efforts of the Spaniards toward this end during their three hundred years' possession of the archipelago.

The specifications of the insular authorities call for the construction of about twelve hundred miles of railroads in the archipelago. The lines which will first receive the attention of the engineers above mentioned will consist of about one hundred miles of railroad running lengthwise on each of the islands of Cebu, Panay, and Negros—about three hundred miles in all. The bids for this work have already been accepted by the insular government from the J. G. White Company, a well-known construction company of New York, the bonds for which the government guarantees for thirty years at four per cent.

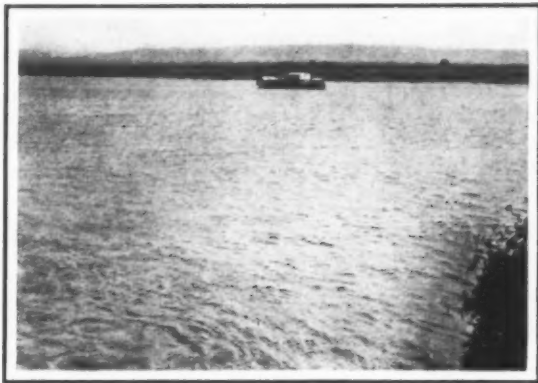
Through a company formed to undertake the work of constructing over four hundred miles of railroad on the island of Luzon, Speyer & Co., a prominent banking firm of New York, has put in bids. These have also been accepted by the insular government. Not only will this banking firm finance the building of new lines in Luzon, but it will, in addition, take over and improve the existing old-fashioned line of 120 miles between Manila and Dagupan and all its branches, thus giving to Luzon alone about six hundred miles of first-class railroads.

It is held that the construction of these railroads will occasion an expenditure of over thirty million dollars in the Philippines during the next three or four years. Apart from this there are other undertakings which will mean that many more millions are to enter the islands. The construction company engaged in building the railroads on the islands of Cebu, Panay, and Negros has already invested almost five million dollars on the Manila street-railway and electric-lighting system. This concern has been in operation for over a year, to the great satisfaction, not only of the company, but also of all the residents of Manila. Over a dozen keen financiers, well known to Americans, are now interested in the construction of these railroads in the Philippines, and one of the most heavily interested in the enterprises of the construction company above mentioned is said to be Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

With the coming of railroads the Philippines will assuredly take a huge leap into the realm of prosperity. The fact that millions of dollars to-day are finding their way into the islands proves to the careful observer the still greater fact that the sagacious financier believes in the future of the Philippines.

The opportunities for the safe investment of capital in the Philippines are greater than they ever were in Cuba. The island of Luzon alone, the second largest of the Philippine group, it being but slightly exceeded by the island of Mindanao, is 2,000 square miles larger than Cuba. The great island of Mindanao is possessed of tremendous resources, the possibilities of which are only just beginning to be appreciated. The great want of capital in the Philippines is being daily felt. Money, the all-important factor for industrial concerns, will help the people of the islands as nothing else can, while on the other hand, there is probably no other country in the world where the intelligent investment of capital will yield such vast returns as it will in the Philippines, when coupled with modern methods under intelligent supervision, to say nothing of that essential quality, a thorough understanding of, and sympathy with, the laboring classes.

A good deal of capital has been invested in mercantile enterprises of various descriptions. Some have invested in lumbering and mining operations; two large companies have engaged in agriculture, one, a concern which uses enormous quantities of binding twine, has invested \$5,000,000, it is said, in hemp, and the other company, which is the first purely planting company in the islands, has purchased an enormous *hacienda*, or plantation, of forty-four thousand acres. Most of the Americans who have gone into agriculture have been former employés of the civil government and members of the regular or volunteer armies on the completion of the terms of their enlistment. At Davao, on the island of Mindanao, there are some fifty Americans who have gone into hemp raising, largely



IMPRESSIVE VIEW, AT CALABBACAO, OF THE RIO GRANDE DE LA CAGAYAN, THE MISSISSIPPI OF LUZON.

through the encouragement of General Leonard Wood.

The best proof of what capital has thus far accomplished in the Philippines is to be found in what has already been done by Spanish, British, German, and Filipino concerns, many of which have been operating in the islands for generations, and have accumulated immense fortunes through methods that to the average American seem extremely dilatory, primitive, and expensive. There can be no question as to the greatness of the agricultural wealth of the islands, for in spite of these antiquated and sleepy methods, returns have been hitherto highly remunerative. The man with capital and modern methods in the Philippines stands every bit as good a chance to make the vast fortunes made by such pioneers of the Pacific slope as Stanford, Hearst, Crocker, Huntington, Hopkins, and Tevis.

It is surprising how little is known about the Philippines to the great majority of Americans. It is a common thing to find them regarded as remote, wild, and inaccessible. This idea is nothing more than the result of their being geographically distant. How few realize that a cablegram sent to the islands in the morning would receive an answer the same afternoon. Were the Philippines as near our borders as Cuba or Alaska, we would simply rave over their marvelous natural resources, their beautiful climates, their wonderful scenery, their extraordinary adaptability to produce the products of both tropical and temperate zones.

And yet again, how very few in America have any conception of the vast interior of these islands, the many thousands of miles of fertile soil absolutely uncultivated, their immense virgin forests of the finest commercial hard woods in the world, their high, cool, mountain plateaus affording excellent grazing grounds for innumerable herds. Here is certainly a country as wonderful as that discovered by Lewis and Clark, when they made their famous expedition to the Pacific coast. Only when one has traveled through the heart of these huge islands does he realize their tremendous extent or appreciate that, even with the greatest inrush of capital, it will be generations before the entire archipelago can be brought under cultivation.

From a commercial viewpoint, these islands are not as distant from New York as, for instance, San Francisco is, by rail, nor yet are they as far by sea from the Atlantic coast as Hawaii is. Freight from Manila, via Suez, can be landed in New York for less than \$7.50 a ton, whereas it is hardly possible to bring freight from San Francisco to New York by rail for less than three times that figure. The Philippines are close at hand to the nine hundred millions comprising the population of the Orient. These masses are beginning to take to an industrial civilization in a manner that we in America have been slow to appreciate. Europe puts in the Oriental markets alone \$600,000,000 worth of goods annually, and in return offers an appreciative market for sugar, tobacco, hemp, and other products of the Philippines. The Orient alone can use all the sugar, tobacco, and timber these islands could produce.

The industries at present inviting capital in the Philippines are hemp, sugar, tobacco, timber, and copra (the dried kernel of the coconut, from which basis nearly all fine soaps are made). In some localities, as on the island of Masbate, considerable low-grade placer gravel is found, and about thirty companies are working the ground there, some of them being provided with placer-gold dredges of the type so successfully used in Butte County, California. There are great opportunities awaiting the builder of electric railroads in the thickly-populated districts lacking modern means of transportation, for the Filipinos are great travelers, patronizing both the railroads and street-car systems. There are numerous mountainous streams of steady flow and great fall that, when harnessed, will provide millions of horse-power.

The greatest wealth of the Philippines lies in agriculture at present. The largest agricultural industry is the raising of Manila hemp. The unique feature of this product is that it is found solely in the Philippines. From this hemp the finest ropes and cordages are manufactured in every shape and form, and used in every part of the civilized globe. The annual production of Manila hemp is about \$25,000,000. Last year \$22,750,000 worth of this hemp was exported from the Philippines, some of the remainder being stored, and a large quantity of it being consumed in the manufacture of native cloths called *sinnamay*, which is a solid weave, and when combined with pretty, colored Chinese silks, makes a very fancy piece of goods. This hemp in the raw state is distributed in lots of half a pound into thousands of homes, each of which operates its own hand looms. Two years ago, five thousand Filipino housewives wove half a million pesos' (about \$250,000) worth of this cloth.

The weight of hemp exported from the Philippines in 1905 reached the enormous total of 257,000,000 pounds. Hemp offers big attractions to the industrious young man who is disposed to live in the tropics. It grows easily, requires little care, is not attacked by insect pests, and comes into bearing at the end of the second year. A hemp crop will yield from \$50 to \$100 an acre net, under the present antiquated methods of cultivation, and this after all costs of stripping and shipping. Some of the owners of hemp plantations only see the plantations once or twice a year at the most; these visits are paid, not to improve the methods of hemp-growing, but to collect their money from the natives.

Sugar-raising in the Philippines is an industry that affords many attractive features for the investment of capital. The recent shipment of many thousand tons of crude sugar to San Francisco, with more to follow, from the Philippines, in the face of primitive methods of sugar-raising and preparing, and finally the high tariff, is an amazing commentary on what can be done with the sugar production of the islands. The new railroads which will soon be in course of construction on the islands of Cebu, Panay, and Negros will penetrate some of the richest sugar districts in the world, while the railroad through interior Luzon and down the Cagayan valley, proposed by the insular government, would render thousands of acres of fertile land available for this valuable enterprise.

Perhaps no other country presents better conditions for the growing of this great staple product than the Philippines. There is no other region in which there is such an abundance of uncultivated land so well suited for the raising of sugar. In Cuba and Hawaii practically all the good sugar land has long since been placed under cultivation. The best sugar land obtainable in the island of Cuba brings high figures, ranging from \$400 to \$800 an acre; but the land is to be had in such small areas as to make it impossible to support a sugar-mill. The want of land in Hawaii is still more keenly felt, prices for sugar-raising lands ranging as high as \$800 to \$1,500, or more, an acre; but in this country there is no more sugar land for sale. The need for sugar lands is so great in Hawaii that there is actually a project on foot among certain capitalists there to level down several hundred acres of hilly region on the other side of the palisades behind Honolulu for the sole purpose of raising sugar-cane.

The greatest market in the world for the consumption of sugar is the United States. Our consumption is so great—about six billion pounds a year—that we can easily absorb all the sugar which Cuba, Hawaii, and the East Indies can produce, in addition to the limited production of our own beet-sugar factories, and still have room for all the sugar output of the Philippines for many years. The sugar-producing capacity of the Philippines is almost boundless. Yet to-day the United States is paying from \$60,000,000 to \$90,000,000 yearly to foreign countries, while in the islands where floats the stars and stripes there are immense areas in sight, with every bit as good, if not better, sugar lands than are owned by foreigners, with just as cheap, or cheaper, labor as there is to be found in other tropical countries.

In 1903 the United States took about



PROFITABLE GROWTH OF SUGAR-CANE ON A LUZON PLANTATION.

\* NOTE.—Dr. Browne is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was the representative of the British National History Society in the Philippine Islands, a special agent to the Philippine Exposition Board, Interior of Luzon, 1903, and the scientist to the Philippine World's Fair Commission, Universal Exposition, 1904, St. Louis.—EDITOR.

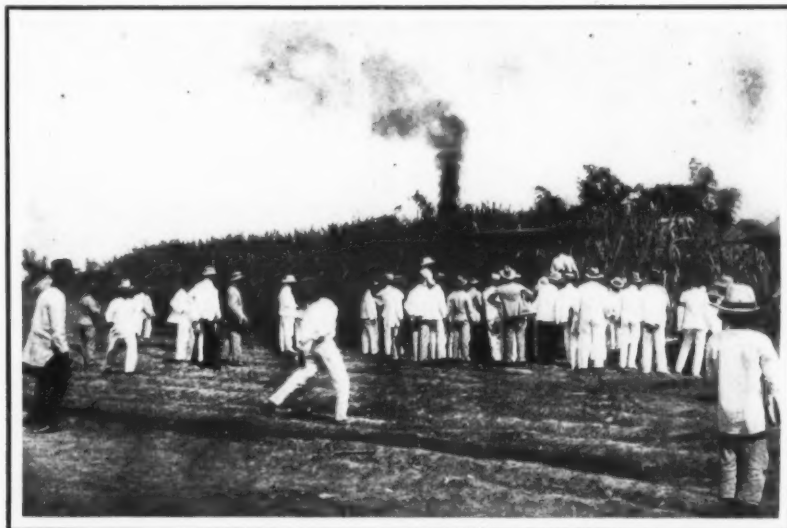




A TOBACCO FIELD ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PHILIPPINE PLANTATION COMPANY.



CROWD OF NATIVES ROLLING BALES OF TOBACCO FROM A WAREHOUSE TO A STEAMBOAT ON THE CAGAYAN RIVER.—Copyright, 1906, by H. Wright.



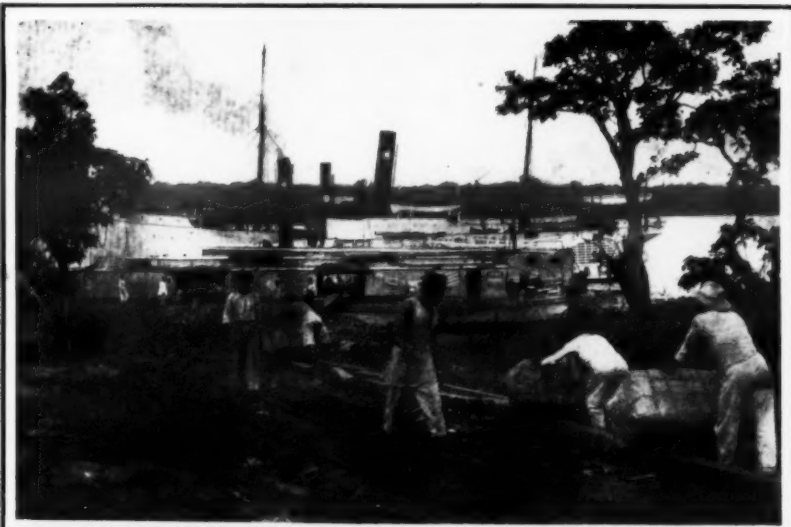
FILIPINOS WITNESSING IN WONDER THE OPERATIONS OF A MODERN STEAM-PLOW IN A SUGAR-CANE FIELD IN NORTHERN LUZON.



HAULING TOBACCO IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY IN A CART WITH AMERICAN WHEELS DRAWN BY A SLOW CARABAO.



STEVEDORES ON THE BANK OF THE CAGAYAN RIVER AWAITING A BOAT TO BE LOADED WITH TOBACCO.



LOADING A STEAMBOAT WITH TOBACCO AT A TOWN ON THE CAGAYAN.  
Copyright, 1906, by H. Wright.



MODERN WAREHOUSES IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY FOR THE STORING OF TOBACCO.

THE RICHEST SECTION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.  
INDUSTRIAL SCENES IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, THE FAIREST AND MOST FERTILE SPOT IN NORTHERN LUZON.  
*See opposite page.*



35,000 tons of low-grade sugar from the Philippines, at the same time importing from foreign countries 2,000,000 tons, and this is exclusive of sugar imported from Hawaii and Porto Rico. Philippine sugar, in other words, went to make up about one and one-half per cent. of the value of the whole country's imports. Should the United States take over the entire output of Philippine sugar, absurd as it may seem, the bill would only amount to three and one-third per cent. of what she is now spending in all the foreign countries, including Cuba, for sugar.

It is most difficult to conceive the rate at which the consumption of sugar increases in the United States. In the last twenty-five years, Louisiana has multiplied her sugar production by three. The beet-sugar industry is really less than fifteen years old, and in this space of time has attained a production of about a quarter of a million tons of sugar. Yet, in the face of all this, the United States has multiplied her importations for twenty-five years by more than two; while her consumption of sugar has multiplied by three in the same period of time. Permit this increased consumption to go on for another quarter of a century, and what will be the result? The home beet-sugar crop may be multiplied by three, the cane-sugar crop of Louisiana, Hawaii, and Porto Rico may be multiplied by the same figure, while the Philippine sugar crop may multiply itself by sixty and still find ample room for its consumption in the United States.

The market of the Orient is not to be passed over lightly. The Orientals throughout entertain the highest possible regard for sugar, which they put to remarkable uses; while in the Philippines itself the consumption of sugar increases rapidly. All the refined sugar used in the islands is refined in Hong-Kong and elsewhere, though the cane itself is raised in the Philippines. The island of Negros produces the bulk of Philippine sugar, a splendid grade of which is raised in the Cottobatao valley of Mindanao, and the Cagayan valley of northern Luzon. The growth of sugar in the Philippines is truly wonderful. Up in the Cagayan valley sugar-cane is to be found measuring sixteen feet in height and more.

What modern methods will mean to the raising of sugar in the islands is a matter for serious consideration. Like all other products, sugar there is cultivated crudely. A so-called plow is drawn by a carabao, or water buffalo, covering one-fifth of an acre a day. This plow is nothing more than the crooked crotch of a tree with a four-inch-long iron foot on it, serving the purpose of a shoe. All that can be said in its favor is that it just tickles the ground.

The sugar output, considerable as it is, is not merely the result of the present crude methods of cultivating the cane, but even after the cane has been cut and taken to the mill a loss of about fifty to sixty per cent. occurs while the process of grinding out the juice goes on in old-fashioned mills. There is not a single modern sugar-mill in the entire archipelago. In Luzon there is nothing larger than a three-roller mill, and over half these mills are propelled by the carabao. Negros, the greatest sugar-producer of the islands, can boast only of one five-roller mill, which may have been considered modern twenty-five years ago.

With all this, the islands have not done badly—they have managed to ship out a mere matter of \$5,000,000 worth of sugar annually in competition with the up-to-date methods in Cuba, Java, and other countries. It is useless to elaborate further on this subject; the Philippines have done well, in the face of being a generation behind Cuba or Java.

Tobacco of the Philippines has been widely advertised in the United States by those opposed to the tobacco trust, which, at the last session of Congress, was successful in preventing in the Senate the passage of a bill for the reduction of the tariff on Philippine tobacco, the bill having already passed the House. Of all who took sides against the measure, perhaps not one (certainly none of the Senators) had any but hearsay knowledge of the tobacco industry of the islands. Had they ever visited the wonderful valley of the Cagayan River, where all the finest tobacco of the islands is grown for commercial purposes, the proposed reduction would certainly have passed the Senate.

Although as fine tobacco as any in the world can be and has been produced in the Cagayan valley of Luzon, yet the bulk of this tobacco is raised in the most primitive manner and cured in the quickest possible way. Even with free trade it would take years before sufficient tobacco of good grade could be produced in the Philippines to render it a serious competitor in the American markets. There is already an established market in Asia and Europe for Philippine tobacco. In the early days, when the growing of tobacco was under the patronage of the Spanish government, the good tobacco then raised brought from seventy to seventy-five cents a pound in Rotterdam. Now it brings but fifteen cents a pound in Manila.

In the islands the tobacco industry is regarded as being of great importance. No other industry has contributed as much toward the support of the islands in the past, and at present no other industry gives more to the government treasury, in the shape of internal revenues, than the manufacture of tobacco. During a period of one hundred and one years, from 1781 to 1882, tobacco growing was a monopoly of the Spanish government. The monopoly applied only to the Cagayan valley, the officials being quick to recognize its wonderful adaptability for the raising of superior tobacco.

So enormous were the revenues derived from the control of the industry that in 1882, when the monopoly was terminated, it was paying more than half the expenses of the insular government, besides, doubtless, contributing toward the support of a large number of monks, and a great army of



A NATIVE COMMERCIAL CENTRE—A LIVELY MARKET-DAY AT TUGUEGARAO.

grasping officials who had been delegated to supervise the various details of the monopoly.

Of itself the Spanish government did not own the tobacco lands nor the carabao that did the heavy work. To-day most of all this fine land is owned by the natives, who will hardly sell at any price. There are a few large holdings; but they are no longer to be had. The largest single holding is the "Hacienda Calabacano," belonging to the Philippine Plantation Company, near Tuguegarao, of 44,000 acres. The best tobacco land is worth from \$150 to \$250 per acre, and every little plot in this valley is a fortune to the native.

Under the Spanish government the natives produced a better grade of tobacco than was subsequently raised, but the hardships they were constantly called upon to endure, owing to the unscrupulous methods of local officials, became so intolerable that the government, apprehensive of serious consequences, finally gave ear to their complaints and abolished the monopoly. During American occupation, the quality of tobacco has not recovered its former superiority, as the natives have not had intelligent direction or supervision. The larger growers in the Cagayan valley have been able to exercise more care and attention in the growing of their crops than the natives, and have, therefore, been able to produce some very fine grades of tobacco. At Iligan, one of the largest companies owns a *hacienda* on which alone 5,000 families are employed to cultivate and prepare the crop.

The enormous profits which have been made in Philippine tobacco are shown in the growth of the companies organized at the expiration of the government monopoly, and even since American occupation of the islands. In 1882 a corporation was established, known as *Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas* (The General Tobacco Company of the Philippines). Succeeding to a portion of the government's business, at the expiration of its monopoly, the revenue of this corporation speedily became enormous. This General Tobacco Company to-day is beyond any question the richest and most powerful corporation operating in the Philippines. This company maintains an agency in nearly every town of importance in the islands; it has a large fleet of coastwise steamers, some of which are built of steel, thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every respect. Its huge tobacco warehouses in the Cagayan valley cover many acres and store hundreds of thousands of piculs.

A company in which the government of the Philippines is deeply interested is the Philippine Plantation Company, an American concern owning and operating a 44,000-acre estate, nine miles north of Tuguegarao in the Cagayan valley. On account of its being a huge



WOMEN SMOKE OPENLY IN THE PHILIPPINES—JUDGE MCCABE, AT TUGUEGARAO, AMAZED AT SEEING PRETTY YOUNG WOMEN PUFFING AT HUGE CIGARS.

agricultural undertaking, and the first of a purely planting enterprise, it has drawn no little attention to itself. The Philippine Plantation Company has about 20,000 acres of overflowed land which is to be cultivated with tobacco, and as much more with sugar. This vast plantation is under the superintendence of men of considerable experience. Modern methods will be adopted in running the plantation, and no doubt highly profitable results will follow. This company is also being financed by a New York banking house, Messrs. A. L. Wisner & Co.

The forest area of the Philippines, including all public and private wood lands, is estimated to be 48,112,920 acres. The area of private wood lands held under valid title is far below 1,000,000 acres. The timber cut and marketed in these islands during the past year has been entirely insufficient to meet the local demand. A glance at the lumber possibilities would be sufficient to convince the most skeptical as to the great advantages in store.

The use of timber in all stately buildings and structures in New York and other large cities of the United States is becoming more and more restricted, while innumerable devices are constantly being resorted to, to give interior finishings and decorations the appearance of certain valuable woods. Where the genuine wood desired for a certain purpose is obtainable, the cost is so enormous as to make its use in large quantities prohibitive. The great doors and massive frames which once characterized the attractive features of fine buildings no longer exist, while lighter and less durable woods take their place, robbing the structure of its chief and most beautiful features, and the architect of his chances of bringing cherished, rare designs into play.

From the Philippines woods can be brought to surpass in beauty and fineness of grain anything that has ever been imported—woods that would take the finest polish and last for centuries as interior decorations, thus doing away with the existing necessity of having to resort to the staining of woods in order to produce certain desired effects. At a cost that would seem absurd, compared with the ruling prices here of hard, valuable woods, Philippine mahoganies, iron-woods, and ebonies, in the most beautiful shades and varieties, could be landed in New York, and the problem now facing the architect, the builder, and the contractor solved in a manner remunerative beyond imagination.

There are many varieties of dye-woods, of which seventeen of the most important enjoy a very wide reputation. These may be found in every forest tract almost, and there is a ready market for them in Manila alone. The lumberman can secure a revenue from this, in itself, sufficient to defray the expenses of the forestry authorities connected with his lumber operations. Some of the dyes extracted are so perfect that they have been known to stand the continued pounding of the native washer for years.

As for the rubber industry, in which a large amount of American capital has recently been invested, especially in the development of plantations in Mexico and South America, it is said that the cost in the Philippines of planting cleared ground with rubber seeds is but two dollars per acre. The first harvest should be in about six years, but it is practicable to plant double the number of trees needed, and at the end of three years cut one-half of them, the rubber secured from the trees cut being sufficient to pay all expenses up to that time. The planters estimate a profit of \$150 to \$200 per acre from the rubber crop after the trees have reached maturity.

The subject of forest wealth in the islands is so huge that it has been deemed advisable to present but a fleeting glance.

Residents in the Philippines believe there is no problem in the islands that will not be settled through the advent of capital, under intelligent direction. If, as has been carefully laid down by Secretary Taft and others having authority to speak on such matters, the United States intends holding the islands in trust for the ultimate benefit of the Filipinos, it is incompatible with her policy of development to stand by and see nothing done to develop the islands or to give the people employment, especially now that they have lost their market in Spain. It is not so much that the Philippines need a market in the States which is the cause of so much heartache among their people, but the fact of their feeling keenly that their beautiful islands, which they fondly imagined were a part of the United States, are being treated as if they were nothing but a foreign country.

Free trade is bound to come to the Philippines. President Roosevelt himself has promised free trade for the islands and so have a great many other legislators who hold the belief that the Philippines should be given a square deal. What the islands need more than anything else is American capital and energy. The incoming and encouraging of capital will do more toward accomplishing this end than anything else. Senator Teller said in the Senate last winter that the Philippines cost the United States over \$800,000,000 and countless lives. If the Philippines are permitted to prosper as Cuba has been, it will not take very long to replace this \$800,000,000 with interest. If it shall come to pass that the American Congress grants wholesome legislation, the Philippines will be helped a long way toward industrial supremacy among the islands of the Pacific, and American capital will flow toward them in an ever-increasing stream.





A STREET FILLED WITH THE CARCASSES OF HORSES KILLED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.



WRECKAGE OF BUSINESS HOUSES BLOCKING THE ROADWAY IN THE CALLE DE BLANCO.



HOMELESS AND HUNGRY REFUGEES IN CAMP ON ONE OF THE HILLS OUTSIDE THE CITY.



TOTTERING WALLS OF A BUILDING IN THE PLAZA ECHAURREN, WHERE MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

# AMONG THE RUINS OF EARTH-SHAKEN VALPARAISO.

FURTHER PICTORIAL DETAILS OF THE FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY FROM WHICH THE CHIEF CHILIAN CITY IS SLOWLY RECOVERING.

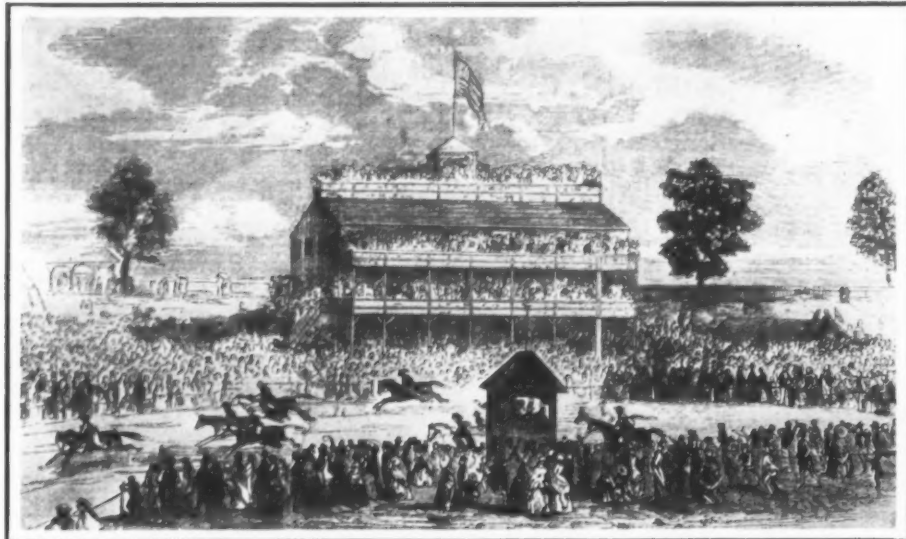


Seated: Second from right, Sir W. H. Perkin; third from right, Lady Perkin; fourth from right, Mrs. H. H. Rogers. Standing: Second from right, Mr. H. H. Rogers

## A GREAT ENGLISH CHEMIST HONORED IN AMERICA.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY PERKIN, THE DISCOVERER OF THE COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, AND LADY PERKIN, GUESTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, ON A TRIP UP THE HUDSON ON BOARD MR. H. H. ROGERS'S YACHT "KANAWHA."—A. E. DUNN





EQUESTRIAN CONTEST FOR WOMEN AT THE HOUSATONIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, October 18th, 1856, and copyrighted.



A NOTEWORTHY MEETING—HORACE GREELEY AND JAMES GORDON BENNETT INTRODUCED AT A HOTEL BREAKFAST-TABLE—Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, October 18th, 1856, and copyrighted.

### Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THE BITTERNESS with which newspaper controversies were carried on in the earlier days of the great New York journals is scarcely appreciated in these times, when political differences are not generally made the excuse for personal enmity. It was therefore matter for great surprise when James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley, the most famous journalistic gladiators of their day, met accidentally at breakfast at the Everett House and were introduced by a mutual acquaintance. The drawing of the meeting made by LESLIE'S artist attracted much attention, and was regarded as a considerable achievement of pictorial journalism.

An interesting feature of the Housatonic Agricultural Society fair, held at Great Barrington, Mass., September 24th to 26th, 1856, was the "trial of female horsemanship," in which eleven young women competed for prizes offered for the most graceful riding and most skillful management of their mounts. The illustration shows the progress of the event, which was watched by 50,000 people.

### How To Help the Valparaiso Sufferers.

SYMPATHY FOR the sufferers from the Chilean earthquake has found expression in New York

through the establishment of two relief committees, through which money may be forwarded to Valparaiso.

### Cheerfulness.

AS bright as are sun-rays through cloud-rifts,  
As welcome as flowers in May,  
As fair as a clear, golden sunset  
At the close of a dark, rainy day,  
Unto hearts that are fainting and weary,  
Unto feet that are slow in life's race,  
Are the words of a glad, cheerful spirit,  
Or the smiles of a bright, cheerful face.

THEN speak not the words of repining,  
Though oft to the lips they arise;  
Proclaim that the sun is still shining,  
When his light is not seen in our skies.  
To your own heart and other hearts round you  
Keep singing a joyous refrain,  
For the sweetest of songs that e'er found you  
Was the bird-song you heard through the rain.

AH, the long, dusty highway grows weary  
To thousands of worn, marching feet,  
But they change to the steps of the victor,  
When music comes down the long street.  
Fling out, then, the spirit's own music,  
To comfort, to lift, and to bless,  
And march to the jubilant measures  
Of the chorus of Cheerfulness.

ANNA R. HENDERSON.

The committee of which Mr. J. P. Grace, of W. R. Grace & Co., is treasurer has received and transferred by cable \$56,952.35, which will be disbursed by the foreign relief committee, composed of the principal merchants of Valparaiso. Subscriptions may be sent Mr. Grace at No. 1 Hanover Square, New York. The Merchants' Association has formed a committee of which Gustav H. Schwab is treasurer. Checks should be made payable to his order and sent to the Merchants' Association, No. 346 Broadway. The treasurer of the association, Mr. G. L. Duval, will personally supervise the distribution of this fund in Valparaiso.

### Her Face Her Fortune.

FACIAL BEAUTY PRESERVED BY CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA, THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cuticura Soap is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap ever compounded, but it is also the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For facial eruptions, skin irritations, scalp affections, falling hair, baby rashes, and chafings, red, rough hands, and sanative, antiseptic cleansing, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I AGREE WITH that pre-eminently able, and unquestionably astute, financier, Mr. Henry H. Rogers, that "this country is not only enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than ever before, but also that no termination of prosperity is in sight." Mr. Rogers says, in his laconic and suggestive way, that "Nature is taking care of us, and there is no room in the United States for the grumbler or the man who says things are going to everlasting destruction." The mighty intellect which has had so much to do with the superb success of the Standard Oil corporation is absolutely right in this statement. I hope that none of my readers believes that I have been preaching conservatism in Wall Street because of doubts regarding the prosperity of the country. I have urged the leaders in the Street to go slowly, not because prosperity was on the wane, but solely because prosperity has been carrying us, so far as Wall Street is concerned, altogether too far.

No ordinary condition confronts the speculator at this time. It takes money to move the wheels of speculation, and when money is abnormally high the stringency is felt and the wheels move slower, just as a water-wheel must lessen its revolutions when the stream runs low. The rates at which time money is held does not support the impression that the stringency is to be short-lived. Loans for the immediate future command high figures. So do loans extending into the new year. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that gilt-edged bonds are selling lower than in many years before.

The heavy holders of these securities, in some instances, are compelled to unload by the need of funds, and others find it far more profitable to realize on gilt-edged, low-interest-bearing bonds, and to loan the money at double the rates such bonds ordinarily yield.

Prosperity is a great thing. Mr. Rogers is right in saying that we are having plenty of it, but the prosperity of a nation is too often like that of the individual—it takes him off his feet. The commonest failing of mankind is that it puts too much reliance on sunshine and makes too little preparation for storm. My readers never knew of a heavy thunder-shower during which they could not see some unfortunates who were without protection and who had to run for shelter. Continuance of our material prosperity seems to be guaranteed by the enormous crop yields and by the increasing demands for the products of our mines and factories. But has not Wall Street discounted all these things? That is the question that might properly be asked of Mr. Rogers. Have we not, because of our prosperity, grown a little too reckless as to the future?

The auto endurance races, attracting so much attention, are typical of the American spirit. They represent the overwhelming desire which possesses Americans to "make a record," to go faster and farther than any one else, to risk more danger and win more laurels. It makes no difference if smash-ups occur once in a while. They are regarded as incidental to the strenuous life we pursue. Abundant signs of a stringent money market were obvious to the most casual observer early in the summer, yet we were dazzled with a midsummer boom in the stock market, based mainly on extraordinary dividends declared by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, or, rather, by Mr. Harriman to his own great advantage and to the disadvantage of thousands of small shareholders who were not informed regarding the situation, and who had no opportunity to be informed, even if they had sought, as stockholders, for a knowledge which was properly

theirs. It was expected that, as a result of the rise in August, the strength of the stock market would be continued through the period of money stringency. It was hoped to give things such an impetus that it would carry the whole list along, without a great setback, to the end of the year. Conservative bankers said at the time that the constantly increasing stringency in the money market would interfere seriously with such a plan, and results have shown that it did, as the decline in most of the leading stocks has brought them down from five to fifteen points. Unless the tightness in money is relieved, there must be still further liquidation before the new year.

The heavy disbursements for interest and dividends on the first of October were expected to relieve the tension, but it must not be forgotten that, with the approach of the new year, still heavier disbursements will be required for these purposes, and that if, meanwhile, the flow of currency is not in our favor instead of against us, relief can only be obtained by the sale of securities at the best prices that the market can offer. Political uncertainty is also bound to be a factor, for a short time. A change in the administration of New York State from such a conservative force as Governor Higgins to such an eccentric, reckless, and socialistic individual as Hearst, would be regarded with decided disfavor and serious apprehension. But for the general impression that Hearst's election is impossible, Wall Street would reflect this apprehension now. Again, if there should be a change in the political complexion of the House of Representatives, as a result of the fall elections, it would be looked upon as an unfavorable symptom of public unrest. All this does not conflict with Mr. Rogers's statement that prosperity is still ahead of us, for a sharp break in Wall Street could not and would not seriously affect business conditions elsewhere. Wall Street is a little world of its own. Just now it is dominated by an element which challenges heaven and earth in its one desperate purpose to make money.

Yet it cannot be overlooked that the influence of this utterly selfish disposition is most unwholesome, and indirectly is chargeable with the public outburst against corporations good and bad. This outburst of muck-rakers and politicians of the socialistic class has done and is doing great harm to some of our industries. Unless it is promptly checked, it may do more harm than any one has contemplated. Legislation to regulate corporations in a reasonable and satisfactory way is not enough for a certain class of agitators. They seek the destruction of corporate wealth and the confiscation of property by taxation. Municipal control of public utilities is not sufficient. These agitators must seize the railroads and the telegraphs. They must build oil refineries, and furnish the public with coal, wood, ice, and milk in competition with established businesses. Wall Street has already shown the effect of the craze for municipal control of public utilities. The stocks of corporations of this character traded in on the exchange have depreciated within a year to the extent of over \$80,000,000. These are mostly local gas, traction, and electric-light corporations in leading cities of the country. What would happen to the railroad list if Bryan's preposterous notion for Federal control of the railways should crystallize into being? There are clouds in the sky of our prosperity. They may be no bigger than a man's hand at present, but many a storm has begun with a cloudlet on the western horizon.

I started to speak of the gambling element in Wall Street, and of the fact that it was jeopardizing prosperity and inviting retribution by dishonest methods. For instance, corporations are organized inside of corporations for the benefit of insiders and to the disadvantage of other shareholders. The recent outbreak of the stockholders of the Distillers' Trust illustrates what I mean. I have often referred to the Distillers' Securities concern. It is one in which the stock-jobbing element seems to have a good deal to say. The stockholders protest against

Continued on page 380.



# Enormous Wealth in a Robbers' Roost

By John Mathews

ENGLE, N. M., August 25th, 1906.

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY of this year an event occurred in the Caballos (horse) Mountains of New Mexico which revived in a mild degree the peculiar and deep excitement that has made this part of the vast southwestern territory one of the most strange and romantic regions on the continent. Suddenly, and without the knowledge of any one of the scattered inhabitants who dwell among these mountains, there appeared from no one knew whither two Mexicans and a Yankee Indian. They tied their mustangs in the mesquite bushes, and made their way to a cave in the side of one of the copper mountains of the range. In the cave they immediately began vigorous action with shovels and picks. The cavern was about twenty feet high, about one-half as wide, and of an indefinite extent, and this mysterious action on the part of the strangers from nowhere is the last of a series of strange happenings that began as long ago as 1852.

For nearly two score of years the Caballos Mountains were made the rendezvous and retreat for some of the most noted bandits of two countries. One of these was the notorious Billy the Kid, who had a record of one man killed for every year of his life, and the famous "Kid" himself went to a violent end when he was only twenty-three years old. Another distinguished robber who haunted these hills was Pedro Navarro, who, during the first half of the last century, gained for himself the reputation of being the most dangerous and the most successful *bandido* in Spain. It was probably during the 'thirties that those who had suffered from the depredations of this famous Spanish highwayman succeeded in driving him from the country. He fled with his booty to Mexico, where he found a new opportunity to indulge his peculiar form of thrift.

Pedro Navarro was one of those who made it necessary for the rich silver and gold miners of old Mexico to construct about their shafts and tunnel openings high stone walls guarded by loop-holed towers. No one knows how many millions of dollars were stolen by the Spanish outlaw during his period of activity in the Mexican country, but when he came to face his eternal future, in the year 1852, he became suddenly contrite and willed his entire wealth to an order of Catholic monks. With his last breath he dictated to those who were at his bedside a detailed description of the location of the treasure which he had hidden away in these mountains of New Mexico. This wealth is believed to have amounted in all to about five million dollars, and the bandit himself made the statement, as his life was going out, that there would be found gold and silver enough to keep a thousand families in luxury for the remainder of their lives.

Navarro was scarcely cold before a party of monks started for the Caballos Mountains in New Mexico, and, although this was more than half a century ago, regularly—often two or three times a year—parties of Mexicans arrive suddenly in the Caballos and begin a diligent search for the mysterious caves which the noted bandit described. Cattlemen and miners for a score of years have looked among the mountains for this treasure, but its hiding-place is still the greatest mystery of New Mexico. These hills of the Caballos, and the plateau adjoining, are distinguished, too, as the last fighting ground of the bravest and most stubborn Indian warrior that American soldiers ever had to subdue. The story of the struggle for liberty, and in defense of the lands of his fathers, of old Victoria, the famous Apache chief, is one of the most romantic in the history of the wild West. The bloody resistance of the old Indian chief against the efforts of the United States authorities to remove him and his people to a reservation in Arizona was prolonged for fourteen years, and before the savage Apache was finally shot and killed his warfare had cost millions of dollars and hundreds of lives of soldiers and settlers.

Dim reminders of these days of conflict are still to be seen in the Caballos. There are ruins of forts which soldiers built as places of refuge when they were beset by hostile savages. Not long ago a curious thing was found behind a rock in a part of this mountain range. This was a human skeleton in a crouching attitude, with a streak of rust on the ground near by that had been the barrel of a rifle. This gaunt relic was probably the body of a prospector; for, notwithstanding the constant dangers from the presence of hostile Indians in the Caballos, daring prospectors, attracted by the extraordinary mineral wealth of these mountains, mined, superficially, as long ago as the early 'eighties.

The romance of these mountains would form the subject-matter for a thrilling volume, but this district is particularly interesting now because it is the scene of the operations of what will probably become one of the largest copper-producing plants in the Southwest. For a distance of a clear ten miles, what appears to be a great dike bisects the mountains. This dike is marked by irregular metallic formations. It is a continuous outcrop of mineral wealth, and is undoubtedly one of the largest deposits of copper in the United States. The wealth was mentioned by the bandit Navarro in his parting instructions to the Mexican

priests. During the last score of years various prospectors have taken up claims on parts of this remarkable and extensive body of copper ore. As they have been for so long in the past, the Caballos, until recently, were remote and practically unknown, and their astonishing mineral resources scarcely heard of. The prospectors who took up claims along this great copper deposit lacked the necessary means and associations to develop their properties, and many of them were unable to hold their claims. One outfit, however, with more ready cash than the others, shipped considerable ore that was very rich and had it smelted at El Paso, Tex., one hundred and fifty miles away. All of this is changed in the Caballos now. A large New York company has secured the control of the most important part of this extraordinary copper deposit, and this company has already begun actively to develop its property. The copper ore in these mountains lies in a formation similar to that of the great copper mines of Bisbee, Ariz.

The almost continuous ore body for the whole ten miles of the lode is broken at intervals by veins which intersect the main body at right angles, and it is in these intersecting veins that the highest-grade ore has so far been found. On the property of the New York company, which covers one and one-half miles on this lode, the veins have been opened up by tunnels, shafts, and open cuts at the surface. One of these tunnels has been driven in the mountain side a distance of five



PICTURE ROCK OF THE CABALLOS MOUNTAINS.

hundred feet; it has blocked out what is estimated to be thirty-five thousand tons of copper ore that will average, as is shown by assays, between twenty-three per cent. and twenty-four per cent. copper, having a value of nearly ninety-two dollars a ton. The operations of this important New York company, in this noted region of New Mexico, are made particularly interesting on account of the great wealth which the copper industry in the United States is now making for thousands of men and women throughout the whole breadth of the land. There is no single industry in the whole world which is paying as large a profit on the amount of money invested as the copper industry. Last year the copper mines of the United States distributed in earnings more than \$30,000,000. Since the beginning of this year only a few of the great copper-producing properties have paid in net profits to stockholders nearly \$19,000,000.

The Southwest is now becoming recognized as the most important copper centre in the world. The mines of the Lake Superior district are still making huge fortunes, and they have been operated for a great many years. One of these, Calumet and Hecla, has attained a depth of five thousand feet. It has paid \$95,000,000 in profits to those who own it, and is still one of the greatest mineral producers on the continent. Much of the stock in this company was sold, not many years ago, particularly in New England, at one dollar a share. It is now worth about \$700 a share, and the man who put \$100 in Calumet and Hecla stock, when that company was just beginning operations, has a property which he could dispose of any day on the market for \$70,000 cash. The mines of Montana are still among the great money-makers of the copper-producing industry, but the new copper district of the world is the Southwest, and it is this section which furnishes opportunities for investments in copper that will be the foundations of great fortunes.

Some remarkable results have been obtained within

the last half-dozen years by those who had the enterprise and nerve to assist in the development of Southwestern copper mines. The Calumet and Arizona mine at Bisbee, Ariz., which is now paying dividends every year of \$2,400,000, has made a profit of 3,300 per cent. in four years to those who bought its stock. The man who put \$100 in to assist in the development of the Calumet and Arizona in 1902, now has a holding worth \$3,300, which is paying him an annual income of \$480—nearly five times his original investment. The Copper Queen, adjoining the Calumet and Arizona, and which is an older mine, is now yielding, it is said, to its stockholders an annual net earning of \$10,000,000. No one knows how much the United Verde mine, owned by United States Senator Clarke, is paying, but the income of the richest mining man in the world from this one Southwestern copper mine alone is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually.

The record of these wonderful copper producers of the Southwest gives a peculiar interest to any property in that section of the United States, which gives promise of becoming an equal of some of these distinguished mines. It is this fact which makes the Caballos Mountains important not only for their past association of wild romance, but because of their magnificent and undeveloped mineral resources. The plans of the New York company which has secured control of the best part of this ten miles of wealth are attracting attention in mining circles because it is evident that they will result in production on a large scale. Twelve or fifteen miles away from the seat of these operations is the Santa Fé Railway. About one hundred men are now actively working here, opening up and blocking out ore in the enormous vein; a wagon-road from the mines to connect with the Santa Fé Railway has been built, and its completion means the shipping of ore from the famous Caballos Mountains over the Santa Fé Railway to the great smelter at El Paso, Tex. This will be the beginning of the production from this marvelous range of rich hills. Later the company which owns these mines, and is named after Chief Victoria, the famous Apache warrior, is to establish large reduction works. Undoubtedly other companies will follow the lead of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, and make the Caballos Mountains the scene of copper operations among the most extensive in the United States. It is probable that no district in this country furnishes the opportunity for profit which is found in this camp in New Mexico. All the facts and details of this nature may be learned from Hopper & Bigelow, of 100 Broadway, New York City, if you write to them and say that you have read this article.

The astonishing increase in the wealth of those who are interested in the copper-producing industry is one of the most important features of the present industrial period, and those who have made fortunes from the riches which copper mines are yielding are the men and women who took advantage of opportunities to become interested in copper properties of known value when the companies which own these properties were seeking capital to assist them in placing their mines on a producing and dividend-paying basis, and I am told that there has been an opportunity to secure an interest in the Victoria Chief at a very advantageous figure. Whether or not this opportunity remains open can be best ascertained by writing to the main office of Hopper & Bigelow, 100 Broadway, New York, the most important and active operators in the Caballos camp. Information which they are able to give, concerning this section in particular, and the copper Southwest in general, is of particular value and interest for those who are seeking to keep abreast of the best opportunities which any branch of industry offers.

## Millions in Cornstalks.

A VALUABLE use of what is now almost a waste product has been suggested by Professor H. W. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture. He believes that the stalks of sweet corn might be made to yield sugar of the best quality. They contain much more sugar than those of the common field corn, and the sugar content is at its maximum at the time when the ears are pulled. Sugar, of course, is readily convertible into alcohol, and inasmuch as each 100 pounds of stalks will yield six and a half pounds of absolute alcohol, it is easily seen what a good thing the ignorant agriculturist has been allowing to go to waste. Say that one acre will yield from ten to twelve tons of grain stalks, or about 20,000 pounds, and you have a quantity of raw material which will produce 1,300 pounds of absolute alcohol, or 216 gallons. Alcohol at the present time is worth forty cents a gallon. Ground in a wet condition and dried, cornstalks may be kept indefinitely, and are ready at any time for conversion into alcohol. Professor Wiley says that the alcohol derivable from the cornstalks that now go to waste in this country would not only drive all the machinery of our factories, but would furnish the requisite power for all our railroads and steamboats, run all of our automobiles, heat and illuminate all of our houses, and light the streets in every city in the Union.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 378.

the proposition of the management to form a new corporation to develop the manufacture of denatured alcohol. It was planned by insiders to underwrite for a big stock bonus the new securities of this auxiliary company, and to make the latter subordinate to the trust. When the free-alcohol bill was before Congress the public was told that, if passed, it would add greatly to the earnings of the Distillers' Trust, and, on this presumption, the stock of the Distillers' Securities corporation was sharply advanced. Now that the company is in position to profit by the bill, a few insiders concoct a scheme by which most of the additional profit will go to themselves. This sort of thing is being done constantly in all the great corporations. It is as unfair as it is unjust, and it does more than all the muck-rakers put together to create hostility against corporations. Speaking of Mr. Rogers, of the Standard Oil, I may add that no stockholder of that great corporation has ever accused its controlling managers of doing the sort of dirty work to which I allude. The principal fault the muck-rakers have had to find with this progressive industrial corporation is that it pays too generous dividends to its shareholders; but every shareholder has had his share.

It is the hope, I am told, of some of the leading lights of Wall Street to have a sort of a holiday boom in the stock market next month on which to celebrate Thanksgiving, and to make a merry Christmas and a happy new year. This will be brought about by increased dividends, by the promise of dividends on stocks that have not been in that class, by renewed talk of important and far-reaching combinations. All this sounds very well, and I hope it will come to pass, but—

"A." Cincinnati: Read the head note of my department. It answers your inquiry in the affirmative.

"F." Apalachin, N. Y.: I regard the Louisville and Nashville 6s as a good bond and not dear at prevailing prices.

"P." Scranton: Spencer Trask & Company, 52 William Street, New York, are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing.

"A. W. E." City: I would not sell my American Malt preferred, or Rock Island common, excepting at a profit. Eventually, I believe, you will secure it.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance,  
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,  
No. 57 Chambers Street,  
Borough of Manhattan,  
New York, September 24th, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessments of Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of New York for the year 1906, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are due and payable on Monday, October 1, 1906, at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment during October the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 915 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897), viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

ALL BILLS PAID DURING OCTOBER MUST BE REBATED BEFORE CHECKS ARE DRAWN FOR PAYMENT.

When checks are mailed to the Receiver of Taxes they MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ADDRESSED ENVELOPES WITH POSTAGE PREPAID in order to insure return of receipted bills by mail.

Checks dated October 1st should be mailed to the Receiver as soon as possible after bills have been received by the taxpayer.

Draw checks only to the order of the Receiver of Taxes.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

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"C." Newburyport, Mass.: I have only the official statements of the company for my sources of information. The property is said to be doing remarkably well, but I have never visited it, and therefore do not speak from personal knowledge.

"X." Schenectady, N. Y.: I do not recommend the stock offered you by the Gold Run Mining and Tunnel Company. Nothing in its statement makes the proposition attractive. It seems like one of



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is not revealed by their names nor their claims. The day before the San Francisco disaster, all Fire Insurance Companies seemed alike to the thoughtless; there was a great difference nevertheless, and when the test came, some quibbled, some defaulted, while others drew on the reserve funds which they had ready for such a contingency, paid the large amounts due, and went right on.

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## The Mutual Life Insurance Company

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At the close of 1905, the Mortgage Loans amounted to \$109,771,163.16, on which more than four and one-half millions have been received in interest during the year, and less than fifteen thousand dollars of interest was overdue at its close. Most of this trifling amount was paid in within a few days. The sum of \$28,198,278.84 was loaned on the Company's policies, and \$18,195,000.00 was loaned on other collateral, no interest whatever being overdue on either item. Bonds and Stocks costing \$239,986,702.05 and having a market value on December 31, 1905, of \$265,301,867.38 were held by the Company, and on this enormous amount not one dollar of interest was overdue and unpaid, and but one stock failed to pay a good dividend in 1905, this stock being that of a new company, subsequently sold at a profit over cost. When it is borne in mind that no such aggregation of purely investment securities has ever been brought together elsewhere, the absolutely clean and indeed perfect quality of these immense investments excites praise and wonder, felt and expressed most strongly by those who know most as financiers of the dangers and pitfalls attending the care of large investments. This remarkable showing also appeals to the plain people whose money comes slowly, who value safety and who understand that security like the above makes "insurance" insurance indeed.

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many similar propositions now being so freely offered.

"Oakland," Rix: I hardly need tell you that I have not the slightest faith in the accuracy of astrological predictions regarding stocks, grain, or anything else. Nor need I add that, as a sensible man, you must realize that, if any astrologer had the power to accurately forecast prices of commodities, he could own the whole earth.

"R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: 1. I see nothing particularly attractive about the Oregon Securities Company's properties. The statement you submit shows that the capital is large and the earnings small, and the company has only recently issued quite an amount of bonds. All such enterprises are naturally speculative. 2. I have no report on the Teller mine. Nothing is known of it on the Street.

"B." New York: 1. National Railroad of Mexico preferred paid 1 per cent. in August. It sold a year ago about ten points lower than the present price. It is regarded as among the fairly good speculative stocks of its class. Social unrest in Mexico has led conservative investors to regard Mexican securities as not among the safest, though I will not say that this feeling is justified. It will probably be accepted with other securities as collateral for bank loans. 2.

The last dividend on Canadian Pacific was 3 per cent. with 1 per cent. extra.

"W." Crisp, Penn.: The Guanajuato Amalgamated is making very favorable reports, and the promise of dividends early in the new year has greatly stimulated interest in the enterprise. This is the property of which Gilson Willets, the well-known writer, recently wrote in glowing terms. Mr. Willets assures his friends that the property is all that he has represented it to be. It might be well for you to ask for full information, which will be sent you on application to Colonial Securities Company, 57 Broadway, New York City.

"H." Jamestown, N. Y.: 1. The difference in the price of U. P. common and preferred is due to the fact that the former is paying 10 per cent. and the latter 4 per cent. 2. Manhattan Elevated, like other investment stocks, is lower because the high rates of money enable holders to make a greater profit by selling the stock and loaning their funds. 3. International Paper preferred is not in the investment class. It is earning more than its dividends and ought to be able to continue to do so for some time to come. There are other preferred industrials doing better.

Continued on page 381.

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IN  
DIRT"

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Tells how to invest small sums in real estate.

How to choose real estate judiciously.

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When and where to buy.

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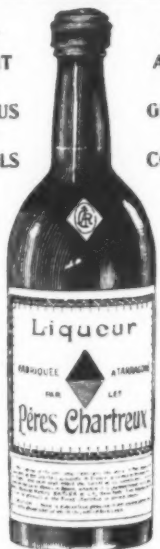
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At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 380.

"M." Wisconsin: The offer of mortgages of a gilt-edged character should be scrutinized carefully. I will investigate and report later.

"Century": 1. The tip is very generally circulated that Southern Pacific, U. P., Reading, New York Central, and Erie are all to be advanced within the near future, but as long as the money market is in its present condition, I think it would be safer to keep out of Wall Street and to await developments.

2. I can get no rating.

"W." East Sherbrooke, Que.: Bay State Gas stock represents a questionable equity in a bankrupt concern. There are those who believe that some day it will have a speculative rise, but the purchaser of it simply gambles on the chances of the future, and with a knowledge that he cannot lose very much because of the nominal price of the stock. I see no advantage in having the stock placed in your own name at present.

"G." Duluth, Minn.: I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated. It is conceded to be a magnificent

property, and those who are close to the management have said, and still say, that it is to be placed on a higher dividend-paying basis, and that its earnings will justify a further advance. I called attention to these semi-official statements when they were made long ago, and on that advice some of my readers have secured a generous profit.

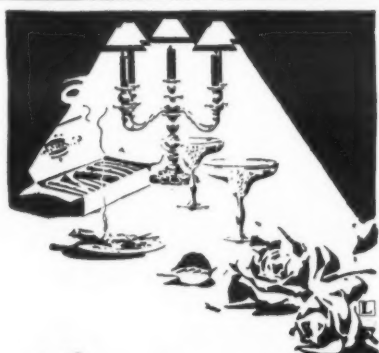
"Mogollon," Toledo, O.: Thomas J. Curran, president of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, has left New York for Cooney, New Mexico, where the mining properties of this company are located. He is very sanguine of the future of this mine, and will give his undivided personal attention to its rapid development. I advise you to drop him a line at Cooney, New Mexico, and ask him for the information you desire. Reports from New Mexico all indicate that the Mogollon has great promise. It would be well to hold on to your bonds and stock and await the outcome. It takes time and money to develop a mining proposition.

"B. C." Warren, O.: 1. The proposed increase of the capital stock of the Western Union, and the recent somewhat unfavorable showing of its earnings, no doubt account for the lower prices of the stock. 2. The prosecution of the Standard Oil thus far has not disclosed that the company is in any danger from it. I do not see how it can affect the stock directly, for I have little confidence that the government will be able to recover any large amount of money in the actions brought. A decline in the stock would, probably, be the result of public fear that something might happen unfavorable to the corporation. I doubt if this fear will be realized.

3. I can get no report.

"Transit," St. Louis: 1. The new ownership of the Manhattan Transit is given out as that of parties who have intimate affiliations with those who control political conditions in New York City. Whether the retirement of the Hoadley speculative element is real or fictitious is open to question. 2. It is said that some value is attached to the franchises of the Manhattan Transit, but these have been resurrected from the past, and before their value is recognized expensive litigation will be invited. 3. No one seems competent to say whether the Long Acre franchise has real value or not. 4. The recent activity in Manhattan Transit indicates that it is to be manipulated for a rise if possible, and on the rise you may have an opportunity to sell to better advantage.

"H." Bath, Me.: 1. The Anaconda-Sonora is located in Mexico, and the new Harriman railroad, I understand, is to open all this territory, which has



From first course  
To last course

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WHILE THEY LAST—Manufacturers' brokers have lot of beautiful, solid gold, finely jeweled \$12.00 ladies' watches at half price—\$6.85 net. Just a few men's handsome, very thin model—same price. No discounts to jewelers. HUNT & MCCREI, Brokers, 150 Nassau St., New York.

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Sure remedy for ill-smelling and perspiring feet. Apply in shoes. Send one dollar for recipe. W. O. HAINES, 1412 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

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heretofore been devastated by the hostile Yaqui Indians. The promoters of the mine tell me that the new railroad has added enormously to the value of the Sonora district, and that the development of this extensive copper area will now proceed with great rapidity. 2. The Victoria Chief is located not far from Hillsboro, N. M. The samples it displays from its copper mines are exceedingly rich, but I have seen no estimate of the value of the ore bodies uncovered. Information in reference to the Anaconda-Sonora can be obtained by addressing W. S. Barbee, treasurer, 822 National Life Building, Chicago, and the Victoria Chief, by addressing Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president, 100 Broadway, New York.

"J." Cambridge, Mass.: 1. Calumet and Hecla is one of the great copper mines of the world, and its recent advance has been entirely consistent with the advance in the price of copper. It is largely held for investment and is not in the speculative class. The transactions are limited. It sold last year as low as \$601, and as high as \$810, a share. 2. Attention has recently been directed to the newer mines which are earning and paying good dividends. Among the most notable of these, I am told, is Calumet and Arizona, which has ranged in price this year from \$107 to over \$130. There are those who believe that Greene Consolidated, with proper development, would earn much larger dividends and sell much higher. Of course the present high price of copper cannot be expected to continue indefinitely, but as long as it lasts we are liable to have a continuous boom in copper shares.

"M." West Point: 1. I do not believe in inaccuracies of any kind, though mistakes will happen in the best regulated families. 2. I should ask an explanation of statements that appear to be inaccurate, and be governed in the consideration of the reply just as I would be in weighing the merits of any statement in a business transaction. 3. I cannot get a rating on the firm. 4. Any member of the New York Stock Exchange, who deals in stocks, will buy shares on the curb for his customers, but it is not the rule to carry such stocks on a margin, unless it be shares like those of Standard Oil, which are acceptable by banks as collateral. 5. Spencer Trask & Company, 52 William Street, New York, are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing, and Watson & Alpers, 55 Broadway, New York, are leading members of the Consolidated Exchange. 6. The statements you make have been absolutely denied by members of the family, whose reputation is excellent in every way so far as I can ascertain. One of them is in charge of the property, and a recent letter from him to a friend, which was shown to me, spoke very highly of the condition of things and of the favorable outlook. So far as I can ascertain, the proposition has merit, though I do not say this as the result of a personal examination.

"W." Cincinnati: 1. The tip to buy Mitchell Mining has been circulated for a long time. The property is distantly located, and the only reports available are those made by persons who are exploiting it. They undertook at the start to manipulate the stock on the curb for a rise without much success. 2. Cumberland-Ely and Nevada Con. are in the hands of experts in the art of manipulation, and have been advanced to remarkable figures, considering the fact that they are not within sight of dividends. It looks to me as if we are having a sort of a craze in the copper market, largely due to speculation, combined with manipulation. For that reason, I would be inclined to keep away from stocks that do not pay dividends, and that have not a well-settled future. The New York curb is at present in a furore of speculation over mining stocks. The remarkable jump of Nipissing from \$5 a share to about five times that figure has apparently set the Street crazy. I am told that Dominion Copper, selling about \$5, is expected to go beyond par (\$10), and that Gold Hill is also on the eve of important developments. The statements about both these mines come from gentlemen connected with the management. It is also said that Lake Superior and Pittsburgh copper, which has recently been advancing rapidly, will rival Calumet and Arizona as a producer. These are stocks that may well be watched.

NEW YORK, October 11th, 1906.

JASPER.

## A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT



Most Americans are connoisseurs in Cocktails—and a connoisseur's taste demands uniformity in the flavor, strength, and mixing of his favorite drink. There's only one kind of uniformly good cocktail—CLUB COCKTAILS. Bar cocktails are slap-dash guesswork—good by accident, bad by rule—but never smooth or uniform to a cultivated taste. CLUB COCKTAILS are scientifically blended from choicest liquors, aged and mellowed to delicious flavor and aroma. Insist on CLUB.

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C. E. Brooks, 2077 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

## WATERPORT

Permit until first evening gunfire.

CHIEF OF POLICE

SO READS the traveler's permit when he lands at Gibraltar. With the sound of the sunset gun he passes out. He knows the hour, and he prepares to go.

When the sunset gun sounds for you, at an hour that you cannot know, what preparation will you have made to protect your family?

A sinister note is in the sound of the sunset gun for the man who has thought his life permit would not be retired so soon,—and who has waited for the time when he could "afford" life insurance.

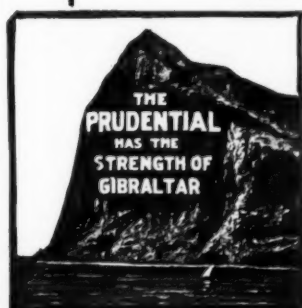
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[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermite," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

MUCH HAS been said, but not too much, in praise of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Armstrong, and his associates on the insurance committee for the great and lasting good they have done for the cause of life insurance. It would be difficult, indeed, to over-estimate the beneficent and far-reaching effects of the work of this committee. At a time when so many sweeping and often reckless charges are being made against public officials of all kinds, and against legislators in particular, it is well to emphasize once more the high-minded, unselfish, and public-spirited action of Senator Armstrong and his associates. It was openly and freely predicted before they opened their sittings last year that the whole proceeding would be a "white-wash," that personal and political considerations would enter in to prevent any thorough exposure of wrongdoing.

All the world knows now that this was not the case; that the probe was pushed to the quick everywhere without regard to personal or partisan interests. What pressure and what influences of all sorts were brought to bear to "save" certain men and to swerve the committee from its course can be faintly imagined, but of this the public will probably never know. Not in this country alone, but in many other quarters of the world, the results of the Armstrong investigation have been felt, and will continue to be felt for years to come in a salutary way. We owe more than we know, and more than we can ever repay, to these men, and when the time comes, if it ever does, when we can recognize our indebtedness to them individually or collectively, we ought not to forget.

Every insurance company of the right sort and every policy-holder is better off to-day, and with better prospects, because of the service which Mr. Armstrong and his fellow-legislators performed under the guidance of the able, earnest, and conscientious Mr. Hughes. Honors are due to each and all of them.

"B." New Haven, Conn.: The Prudential would be my preference rather than the John Hancock. You can compare the policies of the two companies yourself. The agents' figures are not always what they seem to be.

"H. S." Lowell, Mass.: 1. I have no doubt that the rates on fraternal insurance generally will have to be still further increased, and that, in many instances, this increase will lead to the dissolution of such organizations because of the opposition of the members to an advance. 2. The safest insurance that you can have is insurance in an old-line company, with the rates permanently fixed from the outset and not subject from year to year to an increase, so that the longer you live the heavier your burden becomes.

"C." Elmira, N. Y.: 1. Your estimate is altogether too large. You can get a policy for \$3,000 for the amount that you name, and, if you state your circumstances correctly, you owe it to your little family to carry at least that amount of insurance. You can easily do it, as the tax would be only a little more than a dollar a week. 2. The best way to get at the exact cost of life insurance is by procuring specimen policies, embracing the different offers that the companies are making. You should examine the documents and see just what they offer, as you would in the case of any other contract. Then, if you want to take the matter up with an agent, you can take it up with some idea of what you want, and not let the agent do all the talking. 3. A very easy way to get all the information in reference to the rates, terms, etc., of life insurance, is to fill out the blank of the Prudential at the bottom of their announcement on another page, and mail it as directed. This puts you under no obligation, and gives you a chance to secure, without charge, valuable and interesting information.

"M. C." Buffalo: 1. In spite of what the opposition agent has said to you, the fact remains that the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, is now entirely free from the criticism leveled at it, and is unquestionably one of the strongest and safest life-insurance companies in the world. It is purely on a mutual basis; it pays its losses as promptly as any company can; it loans liberally on its policies, and its assets are of the most gilt-edged character. 2. You would gain absolutely nothing by making the change to another company, and would sacrifice all the accrued benefits that you have on your existing policy. 3. An annuity is an amount annually paid to you by the company as long as you live, in return for a sum of money which you are to turn over to it. This is entirely different from a life-insurance policy, because you receive the benefits of an annuity while you live, while the benefits of a life policy go, after your death, to your dependents. 4. For a man or woman who has no dependents, and who desires to have a settled income, an annuity offers something very attractive because it is absolutely safe, beyond risk, and gives an income which can be relied upon to the end of one's existence. Annuity tables will be sent you if you will address the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York City, stating your age.

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